The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,673 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "MIRZAPORE."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAMER will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, to convey Passengers on board the "MIRZAPORE."

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dookyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a. m., on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the Steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, April 29, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
M MIRZAPORE ..	3857	600	R. Harvey	30th April.
L HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson..	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	700	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard ..	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA	3062	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR ...	3500	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 11, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipat Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA ..	5,000	800	....1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800	....1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	....20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	....10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	....1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	....20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd.
BERENICE	C. B. Veruca	3,500	550	16th
AMPHITRITE ...	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	3,800	500	16
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1 0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000, H 460, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 Wine extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. VICTORIA ..	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May
s. s. NUBIA	3550	480	T. Knox.	2nd „
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5660	560	G. Boothly	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 27, 1886. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo. She will also receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa, and Lindi, for transhipment at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .. .. Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CHIANTI WINE.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF FLORENCE.

A SUPERB ITALIAN VINO DA PASTO, in Original Litre Flasks.

Per dozen, Rs. 18.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apples	per tin Rs. 0	9	White Cherries	per tin.
Apricots ...			Strawberries ..	
Greengages	„	1 0	Peaches	Re. 1 2
Raspberries			Pears	
Grapes			Plums	

Pine Apple .. .. per tin Rs. 1 4

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 10	„ 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„ 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	„ 100	„ 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	„ 100	„ 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„ 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	„ 100	„ 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	„ 100	„ 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE LATEST IDEA
IN
WRITING-PAPER
AND ENVELOPES.

The Pompeii	Rs. 1 8
The Mahdi	„ 1 12
The Mikado	„ 2 8

In boxes, each containing 25 Sheets of Paper and 25 Envelopes.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
OR
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENUINE "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURITY GUARANTEED.

CASH. per Rs.	as.		CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN

French Millinery.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats.
French Flowers and Feathers.

Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.

Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC	****	do.	„ 25 0	„ 48 0
COGNAC	***	do.	„ 27 0	„ 51 0
COGNAC	**	do.	„ 31 0	„ 60 0
COGNAC	*	do.	„ 35 0	„ 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			„ 22 0	„ 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	„	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CASH *v.* CREDIT.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 280
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 550
SCHIEDMAYER Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated	„ 00
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	„ 750
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc	„ 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc	„ 600
BROADWOOD and SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank..	„ 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free by post.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... „ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... „ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL. FRESH ARRIVAL.

FANS.
FANS.
FANS.
FANS
FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION seldom offered to the General Public at such Cheap Prices. Inspection earnestly solicited.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
No. 6, Hornby Row, and No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' GLOVES !
LADIES' GLOVES ! !
LADIES' GLOVES ! ! !

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on 10th instant, it was resolved that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 12th May 1886 at the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 12th May 1886.

By order of the Board,
BANAJI, KATRAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
19, Church Gate, Street Bombay, 13th April 1886.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE BODE, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 26th day of August, 1885, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 3rd day of April, 1886, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to DINSHAW BOMONJEE MASTER, FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE DOCTOR (in the Will written FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BODE and JAMSETJEE KAVASJEE PATELL, three of the executors in the said Will named) are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1886, to send to the undersigned at their Office at 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Executor's Solicitors.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Offic

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY NEXT,
MAY 1ST, 3RD AND 4TH.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
MR. FLEMING NORTON,
THE UNRIVALLED MIMIC,
POLYPHONIST, CHARACTER ACTOR,
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WORLD-RENOWNED ENTERTAINMENT
Entitled
PIC NIC PORTRAITS,

As given by him, by command, before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Family and Guests, at Sandringham, November 26th, 1881; at the Egyptian Hall, London, upwards of 200 nights; and at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, &c., &c., &c.,

COMPRISING
TWENTY-FIVE IMPERSONATIONS AND SONGS,
OPENING NIGHT TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes to hold four, Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 annas.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15 precisely.

NOTICE.

ON or after the 1st of May 1886 "POONA" will be the HEAD QUARTERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Honorary Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

MANGOES, ALPHONSO (APOOS).

WE have again secured this Fruit from some of the finest gardens. Apply to Godown-keeper.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MINNESINGERS.

THE ELEVENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests, price one rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church-Lane.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week,
Imports and Exports of Bullion,
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 12-8, 14-8 per dozen.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 8th May 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1885, and the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years ended, respectively, the 30th June and 31st December 1885.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, April 29, 1886. Agents.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
ADVERTISEMENT FOR MALT LIQUOR.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department (blank forms whereof can be had on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras), for the SUPPLY of HILL-BREWED MALT LIQUOR for the troops in Upper Burmah for a period of five years, commencing from 1st January, 1887, or such subsequent date as may be fixed under paragraph 11 of this advertisement, in such quantities as may be required will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th June, 1886, and opened by him at the same time and place in presence of those interested who choose to attend.

2. The average consumption of malt liquor may be expected to be as follows:—At Bamno 44 hogsheads per month; at Mandalay 224 hogsheads per month; at Myingan 37 hogsheads per month; at Pagan 33 hogsheads per month; but it must be distinctly understood that NO FIXED RATE OF CONSUMPTION CAN BE GIVEN.

3. A month's reserve of malt liquor equal to 338 hogsheads must be stored at any one or more of the above named stations as may be agreed upon by the contractor and the Commissary-General.

4. The malt liquor shall be delivered by the contractor direct to regimental canteens free of all expense for carriage and delivery and other extra charges, monthly or fortnightly, in accordance with requisitions received from the Commissariat Officers. Each hogshead must contain 54 gallons and be delivered filled to the bung.

5. The empty casks are to be removed by the contractor at his own cost.

6. Half ale and half porter shall be supplied, and the malt liquor shall be subject to approval or rejection by the usual Canteen Committee. In addition to the usual stipulations, the contract for the supply of the malt liquor will contain a condition to the effect that, in the event of its being shown by competent authority that after repeated warnings, resulting in no improvement, the quality of the malt liquor fails to meet the legitimate requirements of the troops, the Government shall have the right to cancel the contract at any time before the expiration of the five years.

7. The ale shall be brewed entirely from malt and without any sugar, twenty pounds of best new hops suitable for brewing usual export ale being used with each quarter of English malt or to every such quantity of Indian malt as may be equivalent in extractive value to one quarter of English malt, and new dry hops, in the proportion of one pound for each barrel, shall be put into each cask. And, moreover, the entire quantity of the ale shall have a strength of not less than twenty-five pounds to the barrel.

8. The porter shall be brewed entirely from malt and without any sugar, twenty pounds of best new hops suitable for brewing usual export porter being used with each quarter of English malt or to every such quantity of Indian malt as may be equivalent in extractive value to one quarter of English malt, and new dry hops, in the porportion of one pound for each barrel, shall be put into each cask. And, moreover, the entire quantity of the porter shall have a strength of not less than twenty-five pounds to the barrel.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit of Rs. 6,500, paid into the Government Bank or Treasury.

10. The contractor will have to sign a form of contract containing the terms on which the malt liquor is to be supplied, and will have to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the contract for all the stations in Upper Burmah at Rs. 25,000.

11. As a balance of English malt liquor may possibly remain on hand on the 1st January 1887, it is hereby notified that no country-brewed malt liquor will be accepted at any station until the English-brewed stock has been expended.

12. A draft of the contract bond can be seen on personal application at this office.

13. The contractor's brewery shall be open to the inspection of Government officers, and the materials used and malt liquor brewed shall, when deemed necessary, be subjected to analysis by the Chemical Examiner, whose decision shall be final.

14. In the event of a railway or railways being opened for traffic during the period of this contract between Lower Burmah and any of the stations in Upper Burmah mentioned in para. 2, the reduced rate at which malt liquor will be supplied at stations with which the railway is so connected must be stated in tenders.

15. No offers by telegram will be accepted.

H. P. HAWKES, Colonel,
Commissary-General (Offg.).
Commissary-General's Office, Madras, 17th April 1886.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND CO.

HAVE always in stock a good selection of New Cheap Novels and other Light Reading for Voyage and Travel.

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Potchorat Pellets .....per tin box	0	6
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. ranch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

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Magnificent display of newest patterns
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TO BE LET, a very airy third floor in Fort. Open on all sides and commanding a fine view. Apply to M. H. MAJU at the Tea Emporium in Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, Apollo House, Apollo Road, Fort. Apply Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI, Solicitors, Fort.

E. W. will give her services to any lady proceeding to England in return for passage. Address E. W., Post Office, Mhow.

BAGATELLE TABLES, open state, bed and folding; also Harmoniums of different sizes, prices moderate, at STEWARD & CO., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

O! IF YOU LIKE to have a Glass of Really Good Ice Cream, try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Also Wines, Spirits, and Mocha Coffee, at Church-gate Street.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! Just received by the Mail a choice assortment for the hot weather. Prices beyond Competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!! Rare and Choice Samples from Paris and Vienna, well worth inspection. Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

FOR SALE, Schiedmayer and Soehne's square PIANO, Rs. 300. Apply to Lt.-Col E. W. H. WILSON, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PHIPSON & Co. have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY from Gabriel St. Marc., Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, have received their New Stock of CREPE DE CHINE. Inspection respectfully invited.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each for one, Rs. 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Handsome Grey Waler Charger, 15 hands ½ inch high, 8 years old, perfectly steady, good mouth, up to any weight. Apply to Lt.-Col. W.H. Wilson, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET.—The Ground Floor of our New Building in Rampart Row, next door to P. and O. Co.'s Office, suitable for a large Shop or Offices.—E. D. SASSOON & Co.,

THE SALE of Mr. J. WESTLAKE'S valuable furniture, piano, carriages, horses, camera with lens, plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, to-day, at 1 p. m.

FOR SALE, FRENCH TILES of the well-known mark of Miss Martin Freres shortly expected. Apply at the offices of Messrs B. and A. HORMARJEE in Elphinstone Circle.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

TO BE SOLD, owner going home. Victoria and Waler, 15, 1½, and harness complete. Rs. 1,000. Brougham, Arab horse, 14, 1½, and English harness, Rs. 850. Apply to L. PENNY, Altamont.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry thanger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Pugrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

WANTED, towards the end of May, by a Scotch woman lately out from home a SITUATION as Lady's maid or maid to a Lady and child (infant.) Good dress-maker and needlewoman, with good references. Address M. D., care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN WOMAN to accompany a lady with five children to England by steamer leaving on 15th May. Passage paid with a remuneration for services rendered on voyage. Must be a steady woman and a good sailor. Apply to Mrs. C. Carroll, Ghadechi, Kattywar.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS,

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re 1, Postage half anna.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death the 29th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., CEASED as from the 1st of Kartuk Sud, 1941, 19th of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam, at No. 27 Apollo-street aforesaid on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 19th day of October 1884, been, and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Eduljee Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid.

બોધીબાઇ તેણે પોચાજી સોરાબજી પોંચાની વીધવા તા૦ વકીલાતનં૦

t. c. MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

NOTICES.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

THURSTON'S SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH for bed and cushion with a set of pocket and leather in hermetically sealed zinc cases. Rs. 125 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES, in Plush, with Toilet Requisites. Rs. 40.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

TRAVELLING LAMPS in CASES complete, Table or Hanging Lamps with Globe, Chimney, Oil-can, Wick, etc.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PHOTO FRAMES, Screen Albums of various sizes and prices.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY, Auctioneers, will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot, at their Sale Rooms, No. 18, Apollo Road, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Vithaldas Samaldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Lalmishunker, and Bhagwandas Bhowanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following Valuable Leasehold Property of the abovenamed Company:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, within the limits of the City of Bhownuggur, containing by admeasurement acres sixteen, goontas ten and annas one and a quarter, equal to bighas forty and a half and annas two and three fourths, and bounded on the north by the Vehroo or water-course close to Bawa Mortidass' land, on the south by waste land, on the east by a cart road leading to the village of Sidsar, and on the west partly by a made road leading to the village of Worty and partly by waste land, together with the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising the undermentioned machinery:—

INVENTORY OF MILL MACHINERY.

BOILER HOUSE.

8 Cornish Boilers.
2 W. & J. Yates' Boilers, each 70 lbs. pressure, 1877-78.
1 Daniel Adamson & Co's Boiler, 90 lbs., 1883.

ENGINE HOUSE.

2 Pairs of Compound Horizontal Condensing Engines, each of 40 Nominal Horse Power, W. & J. Yates.
1 Nasmyth Wilson's Donkey Engine, 1877.
1 Green's Economiser with 120 Pipes.

BLOWING ROOM.

1 Lord's Exhaust Opener, 1872.
1 Crighton Opener, by Platt Bros. and Co., Double Beater, 1881.
2 Lord's Scutchers or Lap Machine, Single Beaters.
2 Lord's Single Beater Finishing Lap Machines.
1 Platt Bros. Gin, 1886.
1 Lap Weighing Scale.
1 Lord's Card Grinding Machine, 1873.
1 Roller Ending Machine.
1 Filleting Machine.

CARD ROOM AND SPINNING ROOM.

32 Carding Engines, viz.:—
17 Lord's Carding Engines, Width 48", 1872.
15 Hetherington's Engines, Width 48".
12 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries, 1873.
3 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 5 deliveries, 1873.
5 Hetherington's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries
4 Lord's Slubbing Frames, each of 50 Spindles, 1873.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 60 Spindles, 1877.
1 Hetherington's Intermediate Frame of 80 Spindles, 1877.
12 Lord's Roving Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
10 Lord's Throstles, each of 256 Spindles, 1873.
16 Curtis Parr & Co.'s Throstles, each of 300 Spindles, 1873.
4 Pairs Curtis Parr's Mules, each of 1,176 Spindles.
20 Curtis Cop Reels.
15 Pairs Lord's Bobbin Reels.
3 Bundling Presses.
4 Knot Twister Hooks of Brass.
1 Knot Weighing Scale.
2 Bundles Weighing Scale.
1 John Dugdale and Sons' Balling Press.
1 Wrap Reel.
1 Wrap for Roving.
1 Breaking Strain Machine.
1 Wrapping Weighing Scale.

WEAVING SHED.

1 J. Dugdale's Colour Winding Machine.
1 Do. Heading Machine.
1 Do. Winding do. 200 Spindles.
3 Do. Warping Machines.
1 Do. Sizing do.
1 Do. Folding do.
7 Healds Stands of Cast Iron.
175 Looms.
69 by Dickinson and Sons.
70 by J. Dugdale and Sons.
55 by Henry Livesey.

MECHANICS' SHOP.

2 Blacksmiths' Bellows and Tools.
1 W. R. Goulty and Co.'s Portable Engine and Boiler, complete.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Planing Do. by Hetherington.
3 Lathes, 1 Nasmyth Nelson and 2 by Hetherington.
1 Bench Vices, 1 in broken state.
1 Grinding Stone.
1 Box Stock and Dies and Sundries.
2 Leather Washer Dies.

IN COMPOUND.

1 Crab Winch.
1 Banding Making Machine.
1 Lorry.
1 Looms Shafting Pressing Machine, broken.

STORE ROOM.

1 Wooden Baling Press broken (erected in the compound.)
2 Old Wand J. Yates' Boilers, each 45 lbs. pressure, lying in the compound.
1 Segment of Fly Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Spare Second Motion Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Cop Bottom Breaking Machine, broken, lying in the compound.
2 Hand Pump Engines, Lord's.
3 Canvas Hose Pipes for Pumps.

Any Yarn, Cloth, Cotton and Coal in stock will be sold separately.

The said premises above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 100 and are held under a Lease from His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur for so long as the Company should continue their work. This Lease will be surrendered to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur who will grant a fresh Lease to the Purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present Lease.

The above Property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay April 16, 1886.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; FOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MACURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, at the rate of five per cent. per annum or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after 28th inst., to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Man
Bombay, 27th April, 1886.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION
J. Neuberg's Price-List of Cigars,
MANILLAS, TRICHINOPOLIES,
DINDIGULS, BURMAHS,
PONDICHERRIES, VEVEYS,
JAVAS, COCONADAS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
CIGARETTES,
(Own manufacture)
Mild, Medium, and full flavored.
And of
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
By direct importation from Cairo.

J. Neuberg's Special Price-List of
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, MOROCCO-COVERED PIANO STOOLS, COOKING AND WARMING STOVES, ENAMELLED IRON WARE, LUNCHEON BASKETS, SENSITIZED AND ALBUMENIZED PAPER, CARD BOARDS,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-Listof
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, SHIKAR CLOTH,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY
MESSRS. LIPP & SON, STUTTGART.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
AUSTRIAN
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JEYPORE
GARNET JEWELLERY.

WE have lately added to our GARNET CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT a JEWELLERY WORK, with the view to bring our garnets, which are known as being the best found in the world, in a more acceptable style before the Indian Public; and we are now prepared to receive orders for jewellery set with garnets of every description in gold and silver.

From the following a general idea might be had of the low rates, at which we are able to supply this:—

	Indian gold from Rs. to Rs.		Silver from Rs. to Rs.	
Necklets	100	250	5	30
Bracelets	50	100	3	10
Brooches and Lockets	20	45	2	8
Rings	5	35	2	5
Scarf Pins and Necklace Rings	5	25	as.8	4
Ladies Hair Pins	25	35	3	8
Solitaires (per pair)	20	35	3	5
Gentlemen's Shirts Links

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, East York Regt., Esplanade Bandstand, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Riversdale (s), from Port Louis; Cutch (s), Goa; and Singapore (s), Genoa. Yesterday:—Khiva (s), from Hongkong; Sirdhana, Calcutta; and Victory (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nerbudda (s), for Rangoon; Saduktalbari, Calicut; and China (s), Dunkirk.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—Gentlemen of the special jury are reminded that their attendance will be required at the High Court at 10 a.m., to-morrow, the 1st May.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Constable Webb arrested James Cathman, the 3rd engineer of the s.s. Carlisle, as a deserter, on Wednesday, and placed him on board that vessel. The police officer received the usual reward of Rs. 10.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ramdeen Gunesh Pursad, living at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police that his house was entered on Tuesday night, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,126, stolen. The complainant suspects one of his neighbours, who is at present in police custody. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East York Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6-15 this evening:—

Troop	Beautiful Isle of the Sea....W. Allen.
Overture	Le Nozze di Figaro.....Mozart.
Selection	Op. Patience.....Sullivan.
Valse	Loyauté.....Luke Wheeler.
Part II	Op. Princess Ida.....Sullivan.
Song	Clasping Hands.....Griffin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Dhondoo Laximon, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued Rs. 2, the property of Cassinath Muckooonda, a contractor living at Nagpada. The complainant visited the Victoria Museum on Wednesday, at 3 p. m., leaving his umbrella at the doorway. On his return, he found the umbrella missing, and the accused in custody with the umbrella in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Edward Ditton, manager of the Imperial Hotel, was removed to the European General Hospital, on Wednesday night, suffering from a fracture to his right leg. It appears that about half-past eleven that night, a fight took place between Ditton and a Mr. Smith, an engine-driver of the Rajpootana State Railway, in respect of a watch, valued Rs. 22, which he had lost from his pocket. Ditton was knocked down by Smith, and in the fall he fractured his right leg. Mr. Smith is to leave Bombay by to-day's mail steamer.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 27th April, was 424, being the same as in the previous week, 76 less than in the week ending 28th April, 1885, and 39 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 266 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 24·34 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 97 deaths from remittent fever, being 6 more than in the previous week, and 34 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 84, 15 and 7 respectively, as compared with 72,27 and 12 in the same period last year. There was no case of cholera last week.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.—An evening party was given on Wednesday at the residence at Chowpatty of Mr. Gopinath Sadasewjee in honor of His Highness Mansingjee, the Thakore of Palitana. The illuminations inside and outside the bungalow were in keeping with the internal decorations and appointments. A large number of invitations had been issued, and were responded to by native gentlemen of all classes, for whose amusement a company of *nautch* girls danced and sang in the upper reception hall. At one end of the hall, the Thakore, in a plain white dress, sat on a gilt couch and shook hands with many of the visitors who were introduced to him. Garlands of flowers, bonquets, and *attar* were presented to each visitor as he arrived. Upon the whole the evening party passed off pretty well, and afforded the Thakore an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the prominent citizens of Bombay.

THE BROACH RIOTS APPEALS.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the appeals of fifty-four of the prisoners in the Broach Riots case was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Tooleydas appeared for the prisoners; and Mr. Leith and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Leith continued his remarks in support of the convictions and sentences. Reading largely from the evidence, he submitted it showed clearly that the attack upon Mr. Prescott was of a premeditated and murderous character in all respects.

With regard to the confessions of the prisoners, Mr. Justice West remarked that, unless a particular prisoner made an admission as to murder, the confession could not be used against him for that purpose, although it might be used against him for showing that he was a rioter.

Mr. Leith said that was what he intended to argue. The learned counsel continued reading from the depositions. One of the witnesses said they killed Mr. Prescott because the *Matta* gave them the order. Their quarrel was with the Collector, because they had twice petitioned him in vain. The moment Mr. Prescott's carriage came up, they attacked him at once, believing he was the Collector. He began freely using the whip, saying "make way, make way." They received the whips, but did not make way. The saheb jumped out of the cart and ran into a lane. He was pursued and killed therein. Mr. Leith's next point was that the Bank was attacked, and that the conspirators attacked it for the purpose of *looting* it. There was abundance of evidence on the point; and the learned counsel proceeded to cull and read it out of the depositions. One witness said "we went to the Bank to *loot* it; but the guard shut the doors and we went on." Another said they tried to force open the door of the treasury, but did not succeed; and as the sepoys fired upon them, they made off. The learned counsel read extracts to a similar effect from the evidence of many of the other witnesses.

Further hearing of the appeals was then adjourned until Monday.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 30.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

508—Macfarlane and E—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S, F, and N, and Nanu and H.

509—Little, S, F, and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy vs Jugmohundas Munguldas and others—Macfarlane and E, and Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

519—Muljee, B B—Gangjee Luckmidas vs Haridas Korejee —Shamrao P.

520—Tyabjee and D—(for pauper) Narayen Damoder vs Damoder Narayen—In person.

533—Thakurdas, D and C—Ellapa Ballaram and another vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Essa—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

To speak to minutes of the order.

6-85—P. G and Sayani—Kaibai widow of Cassum Bhanjee Veerjee and mother, and guardian of the infants Abdoola Russool Cassum and Hubib Cassum, vs Dhunbai widow of the deceased and Nensey Veerjee and another—A and Hormusjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr JUSTICE JARDINE.)

For Consent Decree.

29-86—Tyabjee and D—Zynubhai and others vs Ahmed Khan Balekhan and others—J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

88-86—Hore, C and B (for pauper) T F Evans vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and another—Little, S, F and N and W and H—Part heard.

70-86—Nanu and H—Mathooradas Lowjee and others vs Goculdas Madhowjee and others—Crawford and B—Especially fixed.

64-86—A F Turner—Navibai vs Roychund Huckma. In person.

428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

Short Causes.

109-86—Jefferson, B and D—Govindji Koorji vs Wulubdas Waljji—Thakurdas, D and C.

Long Causes.

497-85—Ardesir and H—Pershaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.

35-86—Payne, G and S—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jeejebhai Jehangir Lam and another—Nanu and H.

46-86—Hore, C and B—Sejoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S, F and N.

53-86—In person—Sonabai vs Vinayek Narayen and another—A F Turner and in person.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 68, Farringdon-road, London.

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE NORTH.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment in the case of Minguel Francisco de Souza *vs.* Estanislaus P. V. de Souza, which was heard before his Lordship for several days last month. Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said:—In this suit the plaintiff claims Rs. 10,000 from the defendant as the Vicar-General of the Northern Divison of the diocese of Goa as damages caused to him by publication in the Parish Church of Versova, on 28th September 1884, of the following statements:—(1) That he had obstinately refused to comply with the orders of the defendant; (2) that on the 15th September 1884, he forcibly snatched the processional cross and the bier which was being taken to fetch a corpse, the vicar being then attired in surplice and stole, and being in the act of proceeding to the funeral; (3) that the plaintiff himself filled in the grave that had been opened for the reception of the corpse; (4) that on the 21st September 1884, he laid violent hands on the said vicar after subjecting him to violent threats and insulting reproaches in the presence of various persons. These words were published in the church of Versova on the 28th September 1884 by the vicar at the order of the defendant. They form part of an interdict by which the plaintiff was forbidden to enter the Church in his lifetime and was interdicted from sacred burial after his death. The defendant admits the publication of the words, but alleges that the statements are true in fact, and that even if they are not true they are privileged because they form part of a sentence of interdict issued by the defendant in accordance with the laws of the Roman Catholic Church and in the exercise of his office as Vicar General. The abstract right to issue an interdict under certain circumstances, was virtually conceded by the plaintiff to the authorities of the Portuguese Catholic Church. But at the same time the peculiar circumstances of the case oblige me to say a few words as to the status of the Portuguese Catholic Church in British India. Careful consideration of all the authorities has led me to the conclusion that the position of Portuguese Roman Catholics in British India cannot be placed higher than that of a voluntary association. Their rights are based on the Treaty with Portugal of 1661 and the charter of the East India Company of 1669, whereby the inhabitants of the island are "permitted to remain there and enjoy the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion." In the next place the Catholic Church of Goa in matters of church government, even if it be a branch of the Church of Portugal, is subject to Concordats—one a general one passed between Portugal and Rome as long as ago as 1289, and another relating to the right of nomination to the sees of Goa, Malacca Macao, passed as late as 1857. It has also special relations with the British Government, inasmuch as grants in aid of salary are made to the Portuguese churches, including this church at Versova, and such bounty implies correlative obligations. Sir E. Perry (Oriental Cases, page 340), says: "The position of the Roman Catholic Communion in this land as well as that of other voluntary associated bodies resembles the case of dissenting congregations in England who when they differ amongst themselves . . resort to the Court of Chancery to compose their differences." At page 339 of the same work, Sir Erskine Perry cites the case of Bugden *v.* Forrall (4 Moo. P. C. n.s.) in which the lay tribunals have no jurisdiction to interfere in spiritual matters unless the spiritual dominion is exercised so as to interfere with civil rights. Lord Romilly in Bishop of Natal *v.* Gladstone (L. R. 3 Eq., p. 18), relying upon the leading case of Long *v.* Bishop of Cape Town, lays down the law as follows: "The rule by which the courts are bound is this—if any number of persons either in England or in any of its dependencies associate themselves together professing to follow a particular religion not being the religion of the State, the Court must when applied to inquire into what are the doctrines and discipline of that religion are, and must then enforce obedience to them accordingly." The Privy Council laid down a similar rule in (*Brown v. le Cure de Montreal*) (L. R. 6 P. C., p. 157): "Even if the Roman Catholic Church in Canada were to be regarded merely as a private and voluntary religious society existing only upon a consensual basis, courts of justice are still bound when due complaint is made that a member of the society has been injured as to his rights in any matter of a mixed spiritual and temporal character to inquire into the laws and rules of the tribunal or authority which has inflicted the alleged injury, and to ascertain whether the sentence complained of was in accordance with the laws and rules of discipline of the Roman Catholic Church which obtain in Lower Canada, and whether the sentence, if any, by which it is sought to be justified was regularly pronounced by competent authority." On these authorities I think the position of the Portuguese Roman Catholic Church in British India may be summed up as follows:—The ecclesiastical authorities have a consensual but not a coercive jurisdiction over, the members of their Church for the enforcement of the rules of discipline which have been, either expressly or by implication, agreed to by the members. The decisions of the ecclesiastical authorities duly acting under the regulations of the Church, provided they do not encroach on any civil rights, or violate the constitution of the Empire, must be respected by the ordinary tribunals, but the jurisdiction of the municipal court is not ousted in case of any violation of civil rights. Now to apply this law to the present case, it is clear that the issue of an interdict comes within the rules of discipline known and accepted by the members of this church. This appears not only from the evidence of the archbishop and the documents put in by the defendant, but is also tacitly admitted by the plaintiff himself, inasmuch as he did not question the general power of issuing an interdict. But it is quite another question whether this general power to issue an interdict would include the right to make charges in any particular interdict which are not sustainable in fact. There is no evidence before me that the Portuguese Roman Catholics in British India have ever consented to be placed in such a condition. Even the Archbishop himself impliedly admits this when he says that the interdict was issued to obtain the books and funds which the plaintiff held in defiance of the order of September 1881, and His Grace goes on to say that the charges, beyond this object, were brought to him two or three very poor parishioners who made *ex-parte* statements in corroboration lessened the duty of personal investigation which the circumstances in my opinion cast upon the Vicar-General. I think there was a want of care in his conduct which led to the publication of statements untrue in fact and unnecessarily injurious to the plaintiff. Therefore I come to the question of damages. In the first place, the plaintiff has suffered no pecuniary loss—he only complains of injury to his character and reputation. It is difficult to set a money value on such injury. The plaintiff's own conduct must be considered. He certainly did not take the right course in setting at defiance the ecclesiastical authorities ween they claimed the right of administering the church. Even if he believed he had a just claim he ought not to have taken the law in his own hands. Again, although the weight of evidence is against his having snatched the cross himself, I think he instigated the parishioners to behave in a disorderly manner in the church, and his conduct since the interdict has set an example of total want of respect for the offices of the church and for the functionaries who perform them. On the other hand, the defendant has injured a private reputation by imputing without due inquiry the laying violent hands on the priest in his robes, an act which the Archbishop described as one of the gravest offences in the eyes of the Catholic Church. It is necessary in the interests of the public to visit such want of caution with a penalty, but at the same time I do not believe in the special circumstances of this case the plaintiff's reputation has materially suffered amongst those with whom he associates, nor do I think he has been much harassed in mind or feelings. The justice of the case will be satisfied and a sufficient penalty inflicted if I order the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 100, also to pay all the costs of the suit.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THIS suit, in which Thomas Field Evans claims Rs. 60,000 damages from the Port Trustees of Bombay and Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor, on account of injuries sustained by him, was resumed at the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Wore and Nicholson, for the Port Trustees; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor.

A. J. Pais, head butler of the Yacht Club, said he had been in the habit of going to the Yacht Club across the Wellington Reclamation though the small gateway near Muraglia and Co. Nobody had ever objected to his going through that gateway. He had never had permission of the Port Trust to cross their land.

Farleigh Cook, a chemist living at Byculla, said he had occasion to go through the small gateway and walk along the path way, which nobody had ever objected to his going there. In 1883 the reclamation ground was pegged out for tents. Witness had known Mr. Evans for two years, and would most decidedly say he was a sober man.

W. Medcalf said that during the last three years he used frequently to visit the plaintiff at his bungalow. Nobody had objected to his using the pathway leading to the bungalow. The plaintiff was a sober man.

J. W. Evans, a warrant officer in the Ordnance Department, said that from December 1883 to April 1884, he had lived on the Wellington Reclamation, and nobody had ever objected to his going through the small gateway near Muraglia and Company's shop. He had known the plaintiff since December 1883, and could say that he was certainly a man of sober habits.

A. H. Storrar, a gold chain-maker and jeweller employed at Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Company's, said in August 1885 the plaintiff did some work for the firm, as a repairer of watches. He did his work very well indeed. In September 1885, Mr. Sheinemann left the firm, and his place was to be supplied by Mr. Evans, who would then have got from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. At the time the accident occurred, the plaintiff had some work from the firm, but he had to return some of it unfinished. Witness had known him from the time he came from England, and had been a great deal in his company, but had never known him to be in liquor. He used to go to the plaintiff's bungalow, and nobody had ever objected to his passing through the small gateway.

Mr. Russell: Were you all looking out for an efficient watch repairer when Mr. Sheinemann left?—Yes, and there was no other man than the plaintiff.

G. Sheinemann said he was a watch repairer employed at Messrs. Lund and Blockley's. When he left the firm of Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., they made arrangements with another person to take his place. But as he did not come, Mr. Evans was employed. He had opportunities of seeing Mr. Evans's work, which was very well done.

Inspector W. W. Saunders said he knew Mr. Evans. On the 2nd September last the plaintiff sent him a note, and witness saw him at his bungalow on the Wellington Reclamation. He made a complaint to him about having tumbled down a hole, and looked very pale and shaky. Witness went and saw the hole, which was close to Muraglia and Co.'s, and was about 12 or 13 feet from the gateway. The plaintiff had shown him his clothes, which were covered with blood and mud, while his hat was crushed. There was a scar on the right side of his head.

The plaintiff's case was here closed.

Mr. Farran, in commenting on the plaintiff's case, said that if the other side had considered all the circumstances, they would not have made the Port Trustees parties to this suit. The first question which presented itself was—in what character or capacity the plaintiff was on the ground at the time of the accident. There were, it appeared to the learned counsel, three characters in which he might have been on the ground—First, as a trespasser; secondly, as a licensee, that is to say, if he had not had an express license, he might have had an implied permission from the Port Trustees; and thirdly, as was alleged in the plaint, he might have been there of right. The ground had formerly been hired to various persons, among whom was Mr. Bouneviaile, who had leased it for the purpose of giving *al fresco* concerts. In November 1881, the Trustees thought the most advantageous way of using the land was to divide it into pieces for tents. Nearly all the witnesses for the plaintiff had admitted that, as a matter of fact, the ground was pegged out for tents at the end of every monsoon. With reference to one witness, Newby, the learned counsel was sorry to say that either his observation was very defective or his statement was not true, when he said that tents were pitched upon the road leading from the Dockyard Gate to the Apollo Bunder. That, however, was not the fact. Mr. Farran contended that the plaintiff had no right to be on the land in question. No duty was imposed upon the Trustees to provide the plaintiff with an uninterrupted road across the Reclamation. The date on which Dilar Jung entered into possession of the land was the 1st January 1886. The Trustees knew full well that he had taken the land on a lease for building purposes. On the 1st September 1885, Mr. Hewson, purporting to act on behalf of Dilar Jung, wrote a letter to Mr. Ormiston, asking permission to make three borings on the Wellington Reclamation, and the permission was granted by Mr. Squires, the Acting Engineer of the Port Trust, to make the borings on the land agreed to be leased to Sirdar Dilar Jung. The borings were a perfectly harmless operation. A hole, about six inches in diameter, was generally dug, and it was filled up as soon as its purpose was served. Even if the Trustees had known that the plaintiff was in the habit of using those grounds,—though, as a matter of fact, they did not—or if they had given him permission to use the land,—which, in point of fact, they had not,—the granting permission to make the borings was not calculated to injure any one. The permission to make the borings was, as had already been stated, given on the 1st September, and he was on the same day that some one ordered a hole to be dug upon the land. None of the officers of the Port Taust knew anything about the matter, and the Trustees could not be considered guilty of any negligence. It was like the case of a trespasser doing something that he had no right to do. No one knew of the plaintiff, Mr. Farran said, would be restored to full vigour and health after a reasonable length of time. If his Lordship awarded him a small sum to enable him to take a trip to Europe, he would get enough for the injury he had sustained. He submitted that there was no reason to suppose on the medical evidence that the plaintiff would not be restored to full health although he was now nervous.

Mr. Russell said he was instructed to make the offer in the morning, but forgot to do so; and he would make the offer now that the plaintiff was wiling to be examined by Dr. Hojel or any other doctor.

Mr. Starling, for the second defendant, said the case for the two defendants was different. It was very much to be deplored that the accident did happen; but it did not show that, therefore, either defendant was liable to damages for the accident. The learned counsel's client was not in possession of the land. The only liability to be proved in fact that was done at that time was the entering into an agreement between the first and second defendants for the lease of the land; and it was also manifest from the fact that when Mr. Hewson wanted to send some one on the land in order to ascertain the quality of the subsoil, he had to ask the permission, not of the second defendant, but of the Port Trustees. If the Sirdar or any of his servants had gone on the land and made a pitfall, he would doubtless be liable. His Lordship would have to consider the relationship between the Sirdar and Mr. Hewson. As far as the learned counsel's client was concerned, Mr. Hewson stood in the position of a contractor, who had undertaken to do work, and who was in no way under the control of the Sirdar. As to the offer made by Mr. Russell that the plaintiff should be examined by any medical gentleman the Sirdar might choose, Mr Starling said there was no time to make the arrangements then; and it would perhaps be better to take the examination in the Saturday morning. The learned counsel then cited several English cases in support of his arguments. Mr. Starling said that the Sirdar, having agreed to take a lease of the land, communicated with Mr. Chisholm, then in Madras, to draw up plans for residential chambers to be erected on the land. Mr. Chisholm replied that he could not move foundations, he could get there, and asked that three borings should be made in order to assertain what the subsoil was. The Sirdar then engaged Mr. Hewson, who was to make the borings whenever he pleased on the ground. He was to get all the necessary labour, and was to be paid Rs. 50, and his services as a geologist. Mr. Hewson agreed, and was to make the borings and report the quality of the subsoil. Mr. Hewson having made the borings came to the conclusion that there was quicksand below, and that he could not go on. The learned counsel did not know if Mr. Hewson had quicksand on the brain, but without the slightest authority from the Sirdar, he went and dug this hole. On the question of damages, it was necessary to consider what was the injury actually sustained. It was, of course, quite possible that the plaintiff might have sustained the damage entirely through his own negligence. But whatever the case might be, there appeared to be a great tendency in the plaintiff to exaggerate his injuries. There was a curious discrepancy in his own account of what happened and in the visible marks on his body. According to his own account, when he went straight into the hole, head foremost; but the circumstances did not show that he had had such a fall. The only visible mark on his body, except a little abrasion on his head, was a bruise on one of his shoulders; and it appeared much more probable that he came down on his right side, bruising his shoulder. When he went into the hole, the plaintiff said that he was a total abstainer. A statement of that nature was calculated to make a deep impression upon the Court, but the impression could not but be a very slight one in the present case, since he said that he had been a total abstainer only a month before the accident. Dr. Hojel having treated the plaintiff was in the best position to pronounce an opinion upon his case. But the plaintiff refused to be examined by Dr. Hojel, who had formed certain opinions about the case from what he had seen. It was stated that the plaintiff did his work well, but it woud be seen from the evidence of Mr. Brandon, who was to be called as a witness, that he was anything but a satisfactory worker.

Mr. George Ormiston, Engineer to the Bombay Port Trustees, was the first witness called for the defendants. He said the Wellington Reclamation was a property of the Trustees. He did not remember when the little gateway near Muraglia's shop was put up. At the latter end of 1881, the Yacht Club applied for a portion of the ground, and the matter was brought before the Port Trustees. After the Trustees had passed a resolution granting the request, witness was asked to lay out the land for tent purposes. The proper entrance to the ground was the main road way between the two plots. The small gateway was completely closed by one of the plots. The Yacht Club had a piece of ground on the harbour side.

Mr. Farran: Had the members of the Yacht Club or any one else a right across this reclamation?

Witness: None, whatever. Borings are not a source of danger to any human being.

The Court rose at 6 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·760
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of Wind*....	WSW, ESE, NE, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	268

* From midnight to midnight.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE MANDALAY COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE DEFENCE.

AT the sitting of the Court of Inquiry at the palace, Mandalay, on the 29th ult., Colonel Hooper replied on the evidence which had been given. With reference to Mr. Moylan's statements as to extortion of evidence, he said:—

Mr. Moylan's statement is hardly reliable, as he has exaggerated facts, by describing Mr. Colbeck's private letter to the Chief Commissioner as a public protest written by him as a Christian Minister, the representative of the S. P. G., instead of, as was the case, in his capacity of newspaper correspondent. In justification of the extreme measures adopted by me on the occasion, I have only to assert, that this man was a rebel, that his life was forfeited by what he had already confessed to a spy, that I felt certain that the information he refused to disclose was of vital importance to the safety of the city and its inhabitants. As is well-known to the civil authorities, rumours were afloat of a combined movement to burn the city and murder all the Europeans, in which movement some influential Burmese were strongly suspected to be implicated. Quantities of arms were also known to be concealed, and the prisoner was believed by me to be able to give full information. Martial law being in force at the time, I am of opinion that, as Provost-Marshal, I was justified, under the very exceptional circumstances of the time and the urgent need that existed for gaining, by any means, the information required, in adopting the extreme measures I did—measures which, though inadmissible in time of peace and under a settled civil administration, have to be resorted to in the time of actual warfare. Even in highly civilized countries, I submit that such an action as I am blamed for is not unknown, in the case of a spy being captured in time of war. It will, I think, tend to support my view of the gravity of the situation as it then existed, and show that I do not stand alone in my want of confidence in some of the members of the Hlootdaw, when I mention that the influential Burmese, to whom I have referred, have since been removed from any participation in the government of the country. The second part of the telegram reporting the photographing of the prisoners by me on the 15th January 1886 is a deliberate misstatement, told by Mr. Moylan to serve his own ends. The facts are as follows:—The five dacoits who had been condemned to death by the civil authorities, were brought down to the south gate by the police, and when the sentence had been read and explainded to them they were taken by Mr. Oswald to the place of execution. Being anxious to obtain for a medical friend on scientific grounds, a photograph of a man at the instant he was shot, I went to the place of execution taking my camera with me, and some distance from the spot placed it in position before the arrangements for shooting the men were completed, and stood by it till all was ready. Not being present in my official capacity as Provost Marshal, I was not in uniform, and only a few of those present who knew me personally could have known that I was the Provost Marshal. I may here mention that I was not in the habit of attending executions, which I left to be carried out by my assistants. The prisoners were blind-folded at the time, and certainly knew nothing of the camera being there. The words of command were given by Lieutenant Oswald, in a manner precisely similar to that of former occasions, viz., in slow time as laid down by the Regulations, and he received no directions or words of command from me other than a caution to make a proper pause between the words "present" and "fire." The two pictures taken were instantaneous ones—one being taken a fraction of a second before the order "fire" was given, the other a fraction of a second after the word "fire." No delay therefore between the words of command was in any way requisite to suit the exposure. I never took any photographs of executions on previous occasions. The concluding sentence of Mr. Moylan's telegram is a fabrication, and is another misrepresentation. The negatives were good ones. Some of the eye-witnesses who could have corroborated the above statements of mine have left Mandalay, and are therefore unable to be present, but I beg to hand in their written evidence on the subject. Others are present and can give their evidence as to the truth or otherwise of Mr Moylan's telegram if called upon to do so. I may mention, in conclusion, that the crowd of mixed nationalities consisted of passers-by on foot who stopped to see what was going on. They were not allowed on the ground, and were therefore none of them nearer than from one to two hundred yards. The demoralizing effect on them could not, therefore, have been very great. To show further how Mr. Moylan has lost no opportunity of creating a sensation, misleading the public, and throwing discredit on the military authorities, to serve, as before stated, his own ends (he having, I am told, been "heard to say that he would take good care that the military authorities should feel the weight of his power as *Times'* correspondent.") I quote from memory a statement which he made a few days afterwards—"After the criminals are executed their heads are carried naked through the streets. In one case with the entrails trailing on the ground. The horror of the public is indescribable." A Frenchman, who saw the ghastly sight, remarked "even in Theebaw's time the bodies of men after they were executed were covered decently with a cloth." With reference to the above I can distinctly affirm, that when the dead bodies were removed *by the civil authorites* from the place of execution they had their clothes on—and as *in no instance* was a man struck by a bullet below the waist, the statement that one of them had his entrails trailing on the ground can only be considered as in keeping with Mr. Moylan's other statements. Since my own statement was written which I have now handed in, I desire to make a further statement touching on certain points which have come out briefly during the sitting of the Court. My statement that Mr. Moylan has throughout shown an animus against the military authorities unbecoming his position as correspondent of the *Times*, is further borne out by a sentence in his letter to the President of this Court, dated 8th instant, which is a grossly impertinent slur and reflection on three officers of high standing, holding H. M.'s commission, and on General White by whose orders the Court was assembled. The sentence I refer to is as follows:—"If these gentlemen refuse to attend or give information, it will, I think, 'throw much light' on the *value* of the inquiry which is held here." With reference to the concluding part of Lieutenant Oswald's statement, I wish to place before the Court briefly the facts regarding the two men who were reprieved. The first mentioned was a Burmese, named Nga Nein. On his sentence being read, he exclaimed "I don't know why I am to be shot. I had no trial, and I have assisted the British in finding concealed arms and shown dacoits to the Assistant Superintendent of Police." After a short examination so few believed the man that I remanded him, and referred the matter back to the civil authorities. A reply came endorsed by the Hlootdaw to the effect that no further enquiry into the case was necessary, and the 'sentence to be shot' was written on it and signed by Colonel Sladen. Not recognizing even this as sufficient authority, I personally took the matter before the Chief Commissioner; the result was that the man was tried before a proper Court and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years. The second case was that of a man who on hearing a name read out said that was not his name. I remanded him and subsequent enquiry proved that he had been sent down to be shot by mistake. In Mr. Moylan's statement, I wish to bring to notice a few instances in which he does not quote correctly, even his "hearsay" evidence—he says "Colonel Hooper, who was present and who had arranged to go somewhere that afternoon, I think to the Arrakan Pagoda, with Mr. Prior"—other evidence has shown that news came in suddenly of a dacoity going on near, which compelled me to leave at a moment's notice. Mr. Prior asked to be allowed to come with me, was introduced to Mr. Prior for the first time just before the execution took place. Further Mr. Moylan states with reference to the telegram I sent to him on 20th February, that I asked him "to make it public." What asked him to do was to publish an acknowledgment that he had been misinformed as to the facts. I don't gather from his statement that he has done this. He, in conclusion, gives as his *reason* for sending it in the same time an extract of Mr. Rose's account, that he believed "a considerble intimacy had spurring up between Mr. Rose and Colonel Hooper." The inaccuracy of this consists in the fact that before the 20th February (the date of my telegraphing to Mr. Moylan), "I had not spoken half-a-dozen words to Mr. Rose."

Lieutenant Burrows, the Assistant Provost Marshall, put in the following defence:—

The prisoner Ootwet was arrested on the evening of 14th January by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Law, at my request. Mr. Law at the time he arrested Ootwet did not know why I wished to arrest the man. He simply knew that the case was supposed to have some significant political bearing, and as I was unwell at the time, he consented to effect the arrest at my request. The grounds on which I arrested the prisoner may be gathered from the following facts:—For some days previous to the date mentioned, rumours of a nature well calculated to disturb the already excited public mind, had been going the round of the city and bazaars. People crowded in the city at nightfall for safety. The common talk of the bazaars betokened alarm and misgiving on the part of the people. In one place a manuscript placard was stuck on to the side of a house and announced that the city was to be burned on such and such a day, while certain officers were to be massacred. At this time the Myn Zain Prince's presence at the village of Zibingyi was causing some anxiety to the authorities. I had captured two of his spies who had been sent into Mandalay, I know of his exact position by means of information obtained from a man whom I paid privately to obtain this information, as an eye-witness, and the result was that I was asked by the General Officer Commanding, as well as the Chief Political Officer, to give them all the information I possessed, which I subsequently did, although it was a matter entirely foreign to the department in which I was working. The necessity for suppressing dacoity within the city and suburbs, was of some manifest importance that the duties of the Provost-Marshal's Department were as much of a Civil as of a Military nature. Instructions were received from the General Officer Commanding for the Provost Department to suppress even the excessive gambling that was going on in the public streets. Such being the case I took much interest in attending to discover the truth of these rumours regarding the burning of the city, and I made use of a man named Hpo Min who was in my private employ as a spy. Hpo Min was a man who had been arrested on a charge of dacoity. After his arrest he confessed to having committed several dacoities; but he also, when I asked him to turn informer, gave me much valuable information. From the information he gave me, I was enabled to arrest a gang of nine men living quietly in the very heart of the town. Three of this gang were subsequently shot by order of the Civil authorities. I consequently begged that Hpo Min's life might be spared, and he got off with the comparatively light punishment of 30 lashes. Two days after he had been released, he came to me and offered me his services as a spy, and he worked well. I had no cause for disbelieving any of his statements. The man always seemed to be fully alive to the fact that I was instrumental in saving his life. I set him at work to try and discover the origin of these rumours regarding the burning of the city. He told me that he knew a man named Ootwet who had always been a bad character. He said Ootwet had been an officer in the king's service, and that he knew he (Ootwet) was in the habit of meeting several men among whom was a Phoongyee who used to carry letters to the Myn-Zain Prince, and who knew what the arrangements were regarding the burning of the city. For some time Ootwet was suspicious of Hpo Min's intentions, as he had heard of his arrest on a charge of dacoity. He tardily readmitted him into his confidence, and told him that a minister (whose name I now, for obvious reasons, would suppress) was at the head of the affairs in Mandalay regarding the assembly of men to aid the Myn Zain, and to massacre certain officers. Ootwet was arrested on the eve of 14th January last, and up till midnight he was questioned by me in my quarters. Colonel Hooper was present the whole time, and can bear testimony to the fact that Ootwet denied knowing any thing whatever of the case referred to. He denied any knowledge of my spy when I reluctantly produced him. After being questioned over and over again, he addressed the spy by name. What took place the following morning is known to the Court. In conclusion, I beg that the Court will record as to the following statement on my behalf:—My conduct has been called into question in a manner which must materially affect my career in the service. Colonel Bengough, late A-sistant Adjutant-General of the Force, placed on record a document in which he states that the Major General Commanding considers the action taken by Lieutenant Burrows was, "inhumane, unjust, and unnecessary." So strict a censure surely cannot fail to have a lasting effect upon the career of an officer who is young in the service. I have never been given an opportunity till this moment of speaking in my behalf, and I have learned with the deepest regret that although my name has been submitted for employment in Civil and Semi-military capacity in Upper Burma, an appointment for which I have longed throughout my service, my hopes have been blighted; and I cannot help saying that, although I have striven though both the campaigns in South Africa in 1881 and now in Burma to make the best of an opportunity which was given me of getting on in my profession, my future seems rather to be marred by misfortune, than by what has been my fault, for I am *sure* the General Officer Commanding must be in some measure misinformed.

The Court then adjourned till further orders.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Cutch, 123 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Goa, (27th April), with 50 deck passengers.

THE P and O steam-ship Khiva, 1,509 tons, Captain C Bason, arrived in harb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

THE Easter holidays closed the Banks from the 22rd to 26th instant inclusive, but being so near the end of the month business in produce to complete April contracts was never quite suspended. The receipts of Seeds continue small, but Cotton is coming to hand on a fair scale, and of Wheat arrivals are very heavy, confirming former anticipations of the extent of the crop. Imports show rather more steadiness, but are not materially altered in value. Freights are quiet. Money is dearer for the time being, owing to which Exchange on England has maintained the level of a week ago. Stocks and Shares, however, find in it an adverse influence, and are lower all round.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return issued on Tuesday showed a decrease in the Cash Balance during the week of upwards of 9 lakhs, and as money in the bazaar was also in more demand, it was not considered improbable that the Directors would raise their rates of discount at the usual board meeting yesterday. No change was then made, but this afternoon the rate was put up one per cent., making the minimum for loans against Government Paper 7 per cent. In the bazaar he upward tendency within the past few days has been even more marked, and the quotation for short loans has been advanced from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum, but at that money is by no means plentiful, and it is quite on the cards that we may see a further rise at an early date. The quantity of produce to be financed for within the next few weeks will of necessity be very large, and for a time a firmer money market may in consequence be anticipated; but it can only be for a very limited period, as the close of the export season is but six weeks off, and in the interval, unlike last season, Government wire transfers will always admit of funds being laid down on this side at very short notice. The Cash Balance of 107 lakhs held by the Presidency Bank is small no doubt, at the same time it is relatively at a very fair level the proportion to liabilities being 42 per. cent.

The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of 1½ lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—For all practical purposes sterling may be said to have remained unaltered since Thursday last. When the Banks reopened on Tuesday they quoted the same rates, viz.—1s. 5 25-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 15-16d. for 3 months' Credits. Nor was any change made yesterday, although a somewhat steadier tone was manifested owing to apprehensions of dearer money. This morning with Bar Silver quoted ¼d. lower from London and advice that Council drafts had scarcely gone so well as expected—only Rs. 30,000 in bills having been taken up at 1s. 5¾d. and 14 lakhs wire transfers at 1s. 5 25-32d.—there seemed fair grounds for rates becoming easier. On the contrary, however, the rise in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount has induced a slightly firmer tone, and the Banks are quoting 1-32d. advance for ready Credits, although business has been done during the afternoon at 1s. 5 15-16d. We quote ready bills as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 6d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6¼d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1²93	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1³01	,,

While thus fairly firm for ready though, the market is distinctly wanting in any signs of strength for the future. The Banks are buyers of 3 months' Credits for delivery after the first mail in May at 1s. 5 29-32d., and their demand drawing rate cannot be put at better than 1s. 5 31-32d. for the monsoon months. Some people hold that at that level the possible fall is being fully discounted, but so long as ordinary influences remain undisturbed, it is difficult to see where any basis for permanent steadiness is to come from.

The latest quotation for Bar Silver from London is 46½d. per oz, equivalent to a trifle inside of 1s. 5 13-16d. per rupee. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the weekly return published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 17th April 1886	58,81,590
Silver received during the week	10,72,028
	69,53,618
New Coin paid during the week	11,00,000
	58,53,618
Silver belonging to private individuals	30,74,909
	89,28,527
Last week	94,40,223

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In view of the monthly settlement which takes place to-morrow and the upward movement in money, paper has been dull with very little new business doing since the holidays. Fours opened on Tuesday morning at Rs. 97 13-16, Thurday's closing rate but during that day receded to Rs. 97⅜. Yesterday Rs. 97 11-16 became the rate, but to-day we cannot quote better at the close than Rs. 97 7-16 to Rs. 97½ Fours and a half remain nominal at Rs. 101 to Rs. 101⅛.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds remain at 100½ and Port Trust Bonds at 91.

SHARES.—The extent of business done in the three days has been very limited, and where rates have undergone any change they have gone in favor of buyers. In *Banks* we quote no movement whatever. *Spinning and Weaving* Mills are quiet, and although pretty steady at the close prices are mostly lower. A decline of Rs. 30 is quoted in Indian Manufaturing, Rs. 15 in Alliance and Luckmidass Khimjee, Rs. 10 in Anglo-Indian, Central India, Connaught and Mazagon, Rs. 5 in Empress, Framjee Petit and Western India. *Press Companies* are still tending cheaper. Mofussils which have advanced Rs. 5 on the week are an exception to the general rule. Fort Press are reduced Rs. 75, Prince of Wales and Volkart's Rs. 10, Bombay and New Indian Rs. 5. In the *Miscellaneous* list, we notice a decline of Rs. 150 in Bombay Burmah Trading. Treacher and Co., Ld., are back to Rs. 1,165. Kaiser-i-Hind gold mines are quoted as Rs. 13. Flour Mills are practically unaltered. In Bombay business has been done at Rs. 722½, Bapty Bros. Ld. are quoted at Rs. 169, Western India at Rs. 125.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—A more active enquiry has been experienced during the past week than for some time previous and both on the spot and to arrive a fair business has been transacted. From the bazaar the sales for the week are estimated at about 3,500 packages of all kinds, 37 to 39 inch Grey Shirtings as usual forming the largest proportion, but Bleached cloths have also had a fair share of attention and for some of the lower qualities of Jacconets an advance of A. 1 to As. 2 per piece has been obtained. Prices all round indeed are fully supported, and where any change has taken place sellers have had the advantage, notwithstanding the fact that supplies are in most cases fairly liberal.

For *Local* made goods the demand can scarcely be called active, but stocks being light prices are maintained at their former level.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns a moderate enquiry prevails at unchanged prices, and the clearances are about an average. *Local* Spinnings meet an active request for China and favored by low rates of freight (a reduction has to-day been made from Rs. 12 to Rs. 5 per ton), buyers have been paying 1-32 to 1-16 of an anna per lb. more money. The Mills are all well under contract for some months ahead, and if Cotton gives way in price or does not go higher than at present will do fairly well, but the outlook in that respect is not altogether assured.

METALS.—*Copper* has been in better demand again and a fair amount of buying is reported at an advance of As. 4 to As. 6 per cwt. For *Yellow Metal* we should call the market steady at previous prices. *Iron* is dull of sale and for Bars Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy lower.

COALS are still quiet. Sellers in some cases are asking rather higher prices but buyers are slow to pay them, being mostly covered now for some time ahead. Davison's West Hartley we quote at Rs. 14¾, Cardiff at Rs. 15 to Rs. 15½ per ton alongside to arrive.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The holidays here and at home have necessarily had a restrictive effect on *bonâ fide* export business, but one way and another the transactions of the week have amounted to a considerable total and supported by firm advices from Liverpool, prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 in Broach and stapled Omras and Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 in Dholleras and Bengals. Home offers have not admitted of much new business being put through, but there has been a good deal of local buying to cover previous contracts. At one time it was anticipated that sellers might be cornered for some descriptions to cover sales maturing on the 25th, but with the one exception of Fine Dholleras and Bhawnuggers which practically are not to be had there has been no difficulty in effecting settlements.

The crop is developing somewhat slowly, and certainly does not show promise at the moment of exceeding an export of 850,000 bales for the season. Bengals are rapidly drawing to a close and Broach may be considered as almost at an end, but Omras are still in comparatively large supply and Dholleras may be said to be only beginning. The following are the proportions of new crop received into Bombay since the beginning of the season :—

	Bales.
Berar	262,000
Bengal	180,000
Khandeish	125,000
Broach	130,000
Dholleras, &c.	97,000
Barsi and Nugger	42,000
Hingunghaut	16,000
	852,000

Complaints are still ripe of the heavy allowances being made on Surats by Liverpool arbitrators. Shippers allege that differences are assessed without allowing for the low price of the staple, ¼d. off for instance being given now in Cotton worth only 3½d., which would not have incurred a heavier penalty when the price was 6d. In the one case though it represents 7 on the other only 4 per cent. of the cost, and the incidence therefore is most unfair if there be any truth in the allegations. The grievance can scarcely be altogether imaginary or the complaints would not be so general, and there seems fair grounds for the local trade association taking up the question.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following Comparison with two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Receipts.			
For the week	73,402	52,799	74,603
Since 1st January	838,160	551,813	882,463
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	35,070	16,967	35,101
Since 1st January	511,674	333,347	616,552
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,953	3,525	2,021
Since 1st January	25,859	26,141	45,123

The following are to-day's quotations for Full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

			per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
New Crop—				
Bengal, Fine	April (nominal)	Rs. 168	= 3 27-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 160	= 3 21-32d.	
Do. Good	do.	,, 154	= 3 17-32d.	
Omra, Fine	do. (nominal)	,, 193	= 4¼d.	
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 172 to 179	= 3 15-16 to 4 3-32d.	
Do. Good	do.	,, 166 to 176	= 3 13-16 to 4 1-13d.	
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 156 to 166	= 3 19-32 to 13-16d.	
Broach, Fine	do	,, 208	= 4 23-32d.	
Do. Good	do.	,, 201	= 4 9-16d.	
Dholleras, Fine	do.	,, 196	= 4 7-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 188	= 4 7-32d.	
Do. Good	do.	,, 178	= 4 1-16d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,, 186	= 4 7-32d.	
Westerns Good	do.	,, 174	= 3 31-32d.	

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding exceptionally heavy receipts from the districts and by no means exciting accounts from the home markets, our locay market has continued exceedingly firm and prices have advanced As. 1 to As. 1½ per cwt. during the week. New business is not being initiated just now to any great extent, sellers and buyers at the moment being mainly concerned with giving and obtaining delivery under former contracts, a process which is not in all cases attended with satisfactory results some five or six dealers having gone under during the post fortnight. Once these deliveries are got out of the way, however, there ought to be room for a more extended trade as the crop promises to be a large one, and the tendency of freights and exchange seems all in favor of exporters. The following are closing prices :—

No. 1 Soft White Pessy	Rs. 4-3 per cwt.	
Soft Red	,, 4	,,
Ashkani	,, 3-13	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-11	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is rendered very firm by the comparatively light supplies being received and the prices has advanced from Rs. 6-3½ to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull of sale and rather lower in price. Yellow Guzerat being quoted at Rs. 5-9, Red Cawnpore at Rs. 4-11 per cwt. *Gingelly* is in very small supply and prices are nominal at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7 2 for White, Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 for Mixed, per cwt.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week ....cwt.	488,988	275,965	222,337
,, Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	3,386,248	3,286,847	1,476,760
Linseed—For the week .... ,,	193,878	284,325	309,614
,, Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	1,787,290	2,788,921	2,108,538
Rapeseed—For the week ... ,,	81,393	127,904	37,769
,, Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	521,416	525,382	337,191
Gingelly Seed—For the week.. ,,	9,711	12,484	11,092
,, Since 1st Jan..... ,,	691,711	955,008	739,826

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	7183
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	686
National Bank of India	37,532	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,303	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	...	109
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	725
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	94
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	...	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	785xd
Celaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	910
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	40
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	2,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	75
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	875
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	960xd
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfr Co., Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,135xd
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	460
Jawraz Bhaloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,120
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	...	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	9,17½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	600	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,600xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	6 0
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,220
Massagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	175
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	600
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	57 5
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	1²21
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	915xd
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Sonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	...	255
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770	1,000	1,000	..	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	..	..	£154

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-8
Carolus	,, 248
Mexican Dollars	,, 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 262
Bar Silver, 17⅛ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 21-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 21-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-3
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-8
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 21-1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MUIR—April 20, at Nasirabad, the wife of Captain A M Muir, of a son.

ROBERTS—April 24, at "Hawthorn Dell," Murree, the wife of Major A S Roberts, Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, of a son.

DEATHS.

AVERN—March 14, at his residence, Randwick, near Sydney, New South Wales, of consumption, Frederick Morris Avern, M I O E, aged 41 years.

MILLARD—April 24, at the residence of her sisters, Bangalore, Emma Millard, daughter of the late John Millard, of London.

PRIMROSE—April 16, at Mercara, Agnes Patricia, the beloved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Primrose.

WALKER—April 23, at Murree, Maud Ethel, the dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs G C Walker, aged 3 months.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
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MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

THE case in which Mr. Justice Scott gave judgment yesterday would make an unedifying addition to George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life." The law courts unhappily cannot pick and choose, but it would have been to the advantage of both parties if the Court had been able to rule that it had no jurisdiction over the quarrels of a Salsette vicar and his pugnacious parishioner. Nine days, at all events, seems a long time to devote to matter of such infinitesimally small importance as that which made up the action DeSouza *vs.* DeSouza. However it must be assumed that litigants like law, and it is not unlikely that the *amour propre* of some of the parties concerned has been flattered by the attention which the trial has drawn upon them. Their neighbours, unhappily, will not think much the better of the Christian population of Varsova for this tedious exhibition of village animosities. No one would venture to say upon which side the right lay in the quarrel between the vicar of Varsova and the leading DeSouza in the village. When vicars quarrel, they sometimes quarrel less wisely than the rest of us, and we see no mark of superior wisdom in the manner in which the vicar of Varsova bore himself with this not very manageable parishioner. But as the reverend gentleman himself was not a party to the suit, there is no need to enquire how much or how little he contributed to the restoration of peace in the parish. The real defendant was the Vicar General of the North, the representative in these parts of the Archbishop of Goa; the complaint against him was that in an interdict launched against the plaintiff DeSouza, and read from the altar steps of the village church, he had defamed him. The quarrel was of some years' standing, and it originated in the conflicting claims of the ecclesiastical authorities and the parishioners to collect and administer fees for the maintenance of the fabric of the church. Mr. Justice Scott, we hope, has made no small contribution to the cause of peace by inferring from the documents put before him that neither party is quite right in its contention, for while the ecclesiastical authorities have supervised the administration of the fabric, the actual work of administration is done by the parishioners through their delegates. But this is too sensible a view of the matter to have had any chance of acceptance while the quarrel was in progress. The plaintiff's refusal to hand over his books led to words, out of the warfare of words unedifying scenes arose, and, to improve upon a famous phrase, "*l'ordre ne regnait plus à Varsova.*" There are strange sad stories about the chief of the Varsova DeSouzas endeavouring to bring the secrets of the confessional into controversy with the vicar; about altercations concerning the priest's fees for the blessing of the corn; about quarrels over the open grave, disturbances in church, the snatching of the processional cross from the hands of the acolyte, and even about the plaintiff laying violent hands upon the vicar when wearing his priestly robes. The evidence that bore upon these matters gave an unpleasant picture of the life of these simple Christian folk in Salsette. It is not an idyllic life, and for anything that can be seen in it of the controlling graces of the faith they profess there seems little to distinguish the quarrel from a caste dispute in one of the communities around them.

The interdict which the Vicar General issued in restraint of the plaintiff's obstinacy was the ground of action in the present proceedings. In this there were set forth a series of allegations against the plaintiff, of which the chief were that he had obstinately refused to obey the order of the parish clergyman; that he had snatched the cross and bier at a funeral; and that he had threatened, insulted, and assaulted the vicar. For the defamations contained in the interdict the plaintiff claimed ten thousand rupees damages. As to the abstract right of the defendant to issue an interdict there was no dispute. An interdict is a disciplinary measure differing mainly in name from disciplinary measures adopted in the religious bodies rather than the Roman Church. The law can give no substantive sanction to it. The law, indeed, stands in a position of absolute neutrality in regard to these matters. Besides the disciplinary rights of a religious body are not absolute. They extend only to the point at which they come in conflict with the civil rights of the citizen. Hence Mr. Justice Scott's ruling that the decisions of the ecclesiastical authorities must be respected by the civil tribunals, provided they do not encroach upon civil rights. The State protects the citizen no matter in what secondary quality his rights have been merged. His civil rights survive, even after he has made his fullest submission to ecclesiastical authority. The citizen is remembered and his rights are protected even against disciplinary measures acknowledged in themselves to be legitimate. This is the law of these days, greatly through it may differ from that of the older days when the State was the Church and the Church was the State. And so, if an interdict, lawful in itself, contains defamatory matter, the courts can take cognizance of it as easily as of a libel in a newspaper. This is common sense, even though it may seem to make little of canon law. There must be no chartered libellers, however exalted their office, and the Churches must exercise their authority subject to the laws which govern the action of all men. It may be that this will reduce the coercive power of the interdict as an instrument of discipline. But the Roman Church, with her consummate diplomacy and her plastic organization, should have no difficulty in managing her quarrels with her people without coming in conflict with the civil power.

Whether an interdict is lawful or not depends entirely upon the circumstances with which it deals and the way in which it deals with them. Mr. Justice Scott holds that the Vicar General, in drawing up the interdict, did not exercise due care. He took for granted that all that the vicar of Varsova had said concerning the plaintiff was true. He did not go to Varsova to inquire for himself into the true nature of the quarrel. Not having under his command rural deans expressly charged with the performance of ruridecanal functions, he had either to make the necessary inquiries himself, or to rely upon an interested party to the quarrel, the vicar of Varsova himself. And this was a fatal error. The vicar was of course the witness of truth, but of truth as he, with a somewhat excited imagination, believed it to be. Hence he was led away on various questions of fact. At least when the specific allegations contained in the interdict are looked into, the most serious of them are held to be not proven. It may be hard upon the Vicar General that these allegations, instead of being of doubtful authenticity, have been virtually held by his own superior, the Archbishop of Goa, to have been superfluous, inasmuch as, if the offences were really committed by the defendant, they were merely aggravations of the original offence of refusing obedience to the Varsova priest's monitions. For the recklessness with which the interdict was drawn up, and not for the main charge itself, the Vicar General has been mulct in a fine of Rs. 100, probably a liberal compensation for the distress of mind which visited the plaintiff on being charged with reprehensible things which he had never done. The High Court has taken a more modest estimate of the plaintiff's wrong than the plaintiff himself has done, and most likely a more accurate one. Meantime the people of Varsova may console themselves with the thought that they have almost made themselves famous by their controversies, though it will be well for them to recognize that the outside world thinks none the better of them for this revelation of some of the incidents of ecclesiastical life at Varsova.

HINDU SOCIETY in Calcutta is greatly agitated by a proposal to establish two municipal slaughter-houses in the middle of Cornwallis Street, which one of the native papers calls "the very heart of Hindu orthodoxy." In the controversy that has arisen, our own most excellent example is made much of, and the municipal authorities are urged to take a leaf out of the book of Bombay, which does its slaughtering at Bandora, nine or ten miles away from the city. It ought to be no difficult thing for the Calcutta Hindus, and for others, to make out a case against the scheme. The *Patriot* is perhaps a little wide of the mark when it says that in no part of Europe are abattoirs permitted to be opened on public thoroughfares and in the heart of a city. But it is still true that no prudent sanitary administration which had a suburban site available would erect public slaughter-houses in such a situation as that which the Calcutta authorities have chosen. Such an institution, though not necessarily insanitary, must be almost necessarily offensive and inconvenient. If there were no other objection to it there would be the objection to the daily passage though the streets of herds of animals on their way to be slaughtered. But the hostility to Mr. Harrison's scheme takes small account of convenience or inconvenience. The protest against it which was delivered at a recent meeting of higher caste Hindus was based on the ground that it would injure the religious feelings of the Hindu residents in the locality. The majority of the residents, said one of the speakers, are Hindus who abhor meat, and to whom the daily slaughter of animals at their doors will be very repugnant. Protests of this kind cannot be rebutted or argued with, and it is scarcely likely that the Calcutta Municipality will persevere in a project which cannot be carried out without vexation to the religious prejudices of a considerable section of the community. Even if the Hindu protest could be disregarded—and we should say very strongly that it cannot be—there would still be reasons of sanitation and of convenience to which the community as a whole, irrespective of caste and creed, might not be indifferent. One curious feature of the agitation which has been provoked is that it has given a new demonstration of the difference between the orthodox Hindus and Young Bengal. One of the speakers at the meeting last Saturday said that "it was to the rising generation, and especially the pushing and patriotic youths, who had begged for votes from door to door, and had with great perseverance obtained them by most abject supplications, to be enabled to fill a place as their representatives in the Municipal Board, that this project of a slaughter-house was due. Their own Commissioners, the people's tribune, had slowly and silently stolen a march upon them." Even Sir Rivers Thompson has not spoken of the Municipal Bengali in such reproachful terms as these.

PIGSTICKING AT THE NULL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE great annual meeting of Bombay pig-stickers was fixed for the 23rd April and following days at the Null, a locality rapidly becoming historic in the chronicles of this noble sport. I have long been consumed with an ardent and exalted enthusiasm, tempered by a lively apprehension of possibilities, to see the great boar die. Accordingly, on the morning of the 22nd, I took a tearful farewell of those whom I could scarcely with reason hope to behold again, and fortifying myself with 20lbs. of ice and a few slight stimulants, steamed away towards Limdi. In a state of complete prostration, but deeply grateful to find myself alive so far, I arrived at Limdi. I take it that Limdi is a hot place; there was scarcely enough of me left to make it worth while getting out of the carriage, but I did it, sustained by a kind of heroic belief in the nobility of my enterprise. A couple of quarts of iced beer soldified to a certain extent the floating atoms of my frame; I crept into a carriage and entered upon the second stage of my journey. I

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The following is the result of the Race for the Two Thousand Guineas" :—

Duke of Westminster's "Ormonde" 1
Mr. Vyner's "Minting" 2
Prince Soltykoff's "Mephisto" 3

GREECE STILL DEFIANT.

ATHENS, APRIL 28.

M. Delyannis, replying to a deputation which waited on him to-day, said that the Greek Government had accepted the mediation of France conditional upon the early settlement of the Greek claims, and he added that Greece would defy the Powers and declare war unless her claims were satisfied.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, APRIL 29.

Lieutenant Forbes, 11th B. I., was shot through the heart on the 21st, when returning from Myingyan, after rescuing a small convoy on the 20th.

On the 26th morning, before daylight, the dacoits rushed on Myinmoo, burning all the houses but three, and carrying off the elephants and ponies. Our troops turned out and pursued the dacoits for five miles. The dacoits got up trees and fired down on the men. In the darkness and confusion, Police Officer Aldworth shot his Burmese servant. Captain Badgley, R.E., and two Sappers were wounded.

The dacoits had destroyed two bridges, thereby cutting our communications.

On the 28th, Lieutenant Burrows and column attacked the dacoits at Zadaingshany, 15 miles S. E. of Mandalay. The cavalry took the villages in rear, killing six dacoits. Subadar Shaik Bahalim, 23rd W. L. I., entered the village and captured 72 prisoners.

A company of the 26th Punjaubis have gone to Myinmoo.

Inside the city on the 29th morning many buildings were destroyed to the east of the Palace, undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

In the bazar nothing is doing.

THE COLE-GARSTIN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The Crole-Garstin case is referred to the ...y of State by Mr. Grant Duff. It is ...t here that the latter has made a great mis...e in the entire matter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

The Garstin case was resumed this morning. On the application of Mr. Norton, two natives who had charge of Mr. Garstin's bullock bandy were re-called, and stated that they had been robbed as well as beaten on the occasion of the attack upon Mr. Garstin, but when they told this to this Police Inspector, he said, "Why do you mention all this; we don't want this." The next witness was the Hospital Assistant who dressed Mr. Garstin's wounds; then Mr. Fonseca, Transit Company's Agent, who related how the Zemindar had enquired about Mr. Garstin's movements when going to and from the estate. When witness told the Zemindar about the attack on Mr. Garstin, he did not reply that he was very sorry, but said "Poor gentleman; it is a great pity." Witness knew Special Inspector Hartnett, detective of the dacoities, and sometimes drank whisky and soda with him. The Divisional Inspector Kandasawmy Pillai, in charge of this case, occasionally joined in those jovial meetings. The next witness was Kuppumutha, one of the Zemindar's Christian servants, who had been deputed to assist in attacking Mr. Garstin, and who turned informer. He described how the Zemindar and his agent had given the prisoners instructions one night in the tope near the palace.

Mr. Norton filed as document for the defence the deposition made by this witness before the Sub-Magistrate, in which no mention was made of the Zemindar uttering a single word.

The next witness was also one of the men who received instructions. This witness, however, was afraid to accompany the others.

The Court then rose.

There was scarcely any mention of Mr. Crole in to-day's proceedings, though he was present in Court with Mr. Norton during the examination of some of the witnesses.

TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The 2nd Battalion South Wales' Borderers, now garrisoning Fort St. George, leave for Rangoon by the Clive on the 4th proximo, to relieve the 2nd Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scharlieb, Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel on the completion of twenty-five years' service as Commanding Officer of Volunteers.

Captain F. J. James, of the same Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Major on the completion of twenty years' service as Commanding Officer of Volunteers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, with the outward English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 12 noon yesterday; and the s. s. Ganges, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 7 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firmer.

Good Fair Dholleras	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ " "	74½
3 " Consols for account	100⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46⅛

Arrival—Sorrento.

Mr F. W. Stevens leaves for Europe to-day on a six months' furlough. Mr. Stevens' labours in connection with the erection of Bori Bunder Station have of late told somewhat upon his health, and he greatly needs the rest and change of air which he seeks in Europe. We may add that a set of photographs of the Booking Hall, and of the main entrance of the station have been taken by Mr. Shewshunkar. They are admirable pictures, a noteworthy feature in them being the striking way in which the shades in the marble and the varieties of stone employed in the building are brought out.

The Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., acting Archdeacon and Commissary, has been appointed to act as chaplain of Satara with Mahableshwar, in succession to the late Rev. W. J. Fennell.

The Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., has been appointed to do general duty at the Presidency on the departure of the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M. A., on privilege leave; and the Rev. E. J. ...wen, M.A., Chaplain of Baroda, to officiate as chaplain of Ghorepuri.

Captain W. B. Ferris, Second-in-Command, Kolhapore Infantry Corps, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Nutt.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, C. S., has been appointed special officer for the settlement of cases between H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Mahi Kantha Bhayads, in succession to Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, C. S., who has been transferred.

Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, Assistant Resident at Berbera, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, from the 20th June.

Lieutenant G. E. Hyde Cates received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, from Khan Bahadur Dhunjeeshaw Hormusjee, on the 13th instant.

During the absence of Mr. J. Griffiths, who leaves for Europe to-day, Mr. E. Greenwood, teacher of elementary drawing, acts as Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Schoolof Art.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, C. S., has been allowed furlough for six months.

Mr. H. Mainwaring has been appointed to act as Deputy Conservator of Forests, Ahmednagur, during the absence of Mr. Fagan; and Mr. W. G. Clabby as Assistant Conservator in West Khandesh, from the date of Mr. Mainwaring's departure.

Owing to continued ill-health, Mr. L. W. Seymour, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

Surgeon J. B. Eaton has been appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon, David Sassoon Hospital, and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Maconachie, and Surgeon A. F. Sargent to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence of Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd.

There has been slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara. Small-pox and cattle disease prevail in parts of nine and fever in parts of eight districts.

Plans and estimates for the Akola-Hingoli Railway have been prepared and submitted to the Secretary to the Resident by Mr. Craig, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

The "annual picnic" of the Berar officials to the Chikalda Sanatarium has commenced. "The weather," says a correspondent, "is becoming unbearable in Berar, and water is getting scarce."

It is considered probable that the state of General Hughes's health will probably necessitate his taking early leave to England.

The Bank of Bombay has raised its minimum rate of interest to 7 per cent.

A Marine Court of Inquiry will be held to-day at the Fort Police Court, respecting the loss of the ship Ogwen on the Malky Rocks, Mangalore, on the 29th March. Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, will preside, and will be assisted by Mr. J. James, master of the Ardencluka, and Mr. J. Douglas, master of the William Douglas. Another Marine Court will also sit this week to inquire into the circumstances connected with the damage done to the British barque Natal, which struck on the Crocodile Rock, off Cadiapatam Light, on the 14th ult. Besides the magistrate, the other members are Captain H. Trunks, of the ship Aldborough, and Captain D. Cameron, of the ship Euphrates.

The Berar branch of the "Countess of Dufferin's Fund" will be kept distinct from that at Hyderabad. Subscriptions are coming in pretty freely.

The Resident's Court at Hyderabad will be closed for the summer vacation from the 1st May to 15th June, inclusive. No appeals and applications on the civil side will be attended to unless they be of an urgent character.

The Nizam has caused the ancient water-works in the city of Auruugabad to be restored. There are upwards of a dozen sources—Governmental and private—but many of them have been neglected, and only two at present have been taken in hand. Three engineers, under the Divisional Engineer, Mr. Marrett, have begun the work and have imported a number of iron pipes from Bombay.

Colonel Menzies, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana District, will proceed on leave in June next, preparatory to retirement. It is considered likely that Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, will receive the acting appointment.

Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, in the case in which Minguel Francisco de Souza sued to recover Rs. 10,000 from Estanislaus P. V. de Souza, as the Vicar General of the Northern Division of the Diocese of Goa, as damages caused to him by the publication, in the parish church of Versova, on the 28th September 1884, of certain statements which formed part of an interdict, by which the plaintiff was forbidden to enter the church in his lifetime and was interdicted from sacred burial after his death. The defendant admitted the publication, but alleged that the statements were true in fact; and that even if they were not true, they were privileged. Although the charges made against the plaintiff were not established or sustained, still his Lordship did not think the plaintiff's conduct was by any means free from blame. His Lordship held that the truth of the defamatory statements was not proved. No outsider who read the letters of the vicar of Versova could fail to detect in them a tone of ill-feeling, bitterness, and bias. His Lordship thought that the acrimony of the reports, the knowledge of the long-standing dispute and ill-feeling ought to have made the defendant doubt the vicar's impartiality and make further inquiry before he published these statements as true. He ought to have ascertained the truth or falsehood of the charges himself. The learned judge thought there was a want of care in the defendant's conduct which led to the publication of statements untrue in fact and unnecessarily injurious to the plaintiff. The judge came to the conclusion that these particular communications could not be considered as privileged. The plaintiff's conduct, on the other hand, was not free from blame: he did not take the right course in setting at defiance the ecclesiastical authorities. His reputation had not materially suffered, nor had he been much harassed in mind or feeling. His Lordship thought the justice of the case would be satisfied, and a sufficient penalty inflicted, if he ordered the defendant to pay plaintiff Rs. 100 and all the costs of the suit.

The Bengal Post Office must be sadly in need of reform, if we are to listen to even a tithe of the complaints that are made against it. A correspondent of a Calcutta paper complains that he despatched an article by Value Payable Post on the 7th of February: the consignee paid the value on receipt a day or two after; but for some reason unexplained, the consignor, up to the date of writing, had not seen anything of his money, in spite of repeated inquiries. Nor is this, apparently, an isolated case, for it is stated that ryots in the Mofussil are yearning to prefer other methods of transmission than the V. P. Post, on account of the engaging habits of Post Office Babus who levy a commission upon the recipient.

It is stated that on the occasion of Sir Rivers Thompson's recent visit to Dacca to open the railway to Mymensing, certain interested persons spread a rumour abroad to the effect that the real purpose of His Honor's visit was to proclaim that no zemindar should receive more than six annas of rent per bigha. So eagerly was the notion swallowed and passed on by the ryots that the Collector of Dacca has been forced to issue a proclamation contradicting it, and promising punishment for all who may be caught disseminating such falsehoods.

The Allahabad paper advocates the claim of Sir Charles Macgregor to higher military rank than that which he now enjoys as Brigadier-General of the Punjab Frontier Force. When appointed to the command of the force he had actually to descend a step in rank, for as Quartermaster-General he, for nearly five years, enjoyed the title of Major General. The Bengal Army List shows that he occupies the 142nd place in the list of Lieutenant Colonels of the Staff Corps, with the army rank of Colonel dating from June 1877. In fact since he got his brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for good work done in the Bhutan Campaign in 1865, more than 20 years ago, he has not received one single step of rank for services in the field, though such services warranted his receiving the K. C. B. The *Pioneer* adds:—"When it is remembered that Sir Charles Macgregor has six campaigns to his credit and has been seven times wounded in action; that his services have always been of an order which have called forth frequent mention in despatches; that he has ungrudgingly given the best years of his life to the hard work of practical soldiering; and that, above all, his special study of Central Asian politics has made him a European reputation, one can scarcely believe that he has now left India with the title merely of Brigadier-General, and that even this rank will lapse if he is forced to resign his appointment. Had he had the fortune to serve any other power but England, he would by this time have ranked with the highest Generals in Europe."

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigade-Surgeon C. Joynt, M.D., has been placed on the retired list on a pension of £550 per annum.

The services of Surgeons A. Milne, J. B. Eaton, and A. F. Sargent have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the civil department.

Lieutenant R. W. Nicholson, of the 19th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Extension of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Colonel R. A. C. Hunt, infantry, one year and two days; Lieutenant-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R. E., seven months; Major W. J. LeBreton, S. C., six months; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Withers, S. C., six months; Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Reeves, S. C., six months; and Major J. M. Heath, S. C., three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Lowis, R. A., has the local rank of Major-General while employed as Director-General of Ordnance in India.

For administrative purposes the Berar Volunteers have been attached to the Nagpur Volunteers. They were previously attached to the G. I. P. R. Volunteers.

Captain Dunlop has resigned his Commission in the Hyderabad Volunteers, owing to his departure to Europe on leave. Consequent on the Sikh *emeute* in Aurungabad, Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., has organized a detachment of Volunteers at that station.

Lieut. Prichard, of the 31st Madras Native Infantry, has been appointed "Commandant of the Resident's Escort" at Hyderabad, *vice* Colonel A. H. E. Campbell. Lieut. Cornish, 2nd Assistant to the Resident, performs the Magisterial and Judicial duties.

The staff salary of the 1st Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters Bengal, and Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Head-quarters Madras and Bombay, has been altered from Rs. 600 per mensem to Rs. 500, with a special extra allowance of Rs. 100, payable to the officer actually performing the duties, whether permanently or officiating.

The following new order affecting Artillery commands has been issued:—The command pay and adjutant's allowance of Artillery commands will not be affected by any temporary reductions in the number of batteries in a division, district, or station for a period not exceeding six months; after the expiration of that period these allowances will be discontinued.

The Secretary of State for India has ordered that the Savings Bank balances at credit of Warrant Officers of the Indian Army, deposited by them prior to the 1st April 1884, while they were non-commissioned officers, may, subject to the prescribed limit of Rs. 3,000, be remitted to England at the exchange of 2s. 0½d. the rupee. Such remittances may be made at any time during their service in India in the manner prescribed in clause 89, India Army Circulars 1884.

The appointment of Adjutant of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in the three presidencies will in future be conferred on a subaltern, who will vacate his appointment after two years' tenure.

The Government hired transports Nowshera, Captain Davidson, and Booldana, Captain Clark, which were engaged to convey the Indian Contingent from Suakim, are expected to arrive here on or about the 8th and 9th proximo, respectively.

The Nowshera left Suakim on the 28th instant, with 3 officers, 100 men, and 100 horses of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, and 200 native followers.

The Booldana sailed from Suakim on the 29th instant, with one officer, 70 men, and 70 horses of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 22 men of the 8th Madras Infantry, and 184 followers.

A correspondent writes to us in regard to the Hyderabad Contingent:—"It is very likely that Brigadier-General McQueen, C.B. and A.D.C., will return to the Punjab Frontier Force as Commandant *pro tem*, *vice* Sir McGregor, proceeding on furlough. General McQueen, although he has only been in command for about six months, will be much missed, as he has won the good-will of all ranks. Colonel T. H. Way, M.S.C., Commandant 3rd Infantry, will doubtless—being senior Field Officer—officiate for the six months. Rumour has it that Colonel Turton, late of this Force, will be appointed to the command. The claims of the officers of this Force should not be overlooked. General Abbott was the only officer of the Contingent who succeeded to the command of the Force. Colonel Havelock having proceeded on privilege leave for three months, Captain A. Adye is officiating Commandant. Surgeon Doyle has been transferred to the 5th Infantry, *vice* Surgeon James, on furlough. Lieutenant Maguire, Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, now in Europe, has obtained an extension of six months' leave. Captain Turner, R. A., has proceeded on sixty days' leave. Lieutenant Earle is officiating Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery, at Aurungabad. Dr. McVittie, 3rd Cavalry, H. C., is appointed Residency Surgeon, *vice* Dr. Lawrie. Captain Maltby, 2nd Infantry, Hingoli, has been appointed officiating Commandant as a temporary measure during Major Kennedy's absence on furlough. A reduction in the Medical Warrant Officers from nine to five is anticipated shortly. This step will materially increase the duties of the commissioned officers, who are already below the complement.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the European mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr R Ewing	Capt R Owen
Capt S Bason	Mrs W Hyde
Mrs Sidney Wyatt and Infant	Mrs Wage Hydes and child
Dy Surgn-Genl and Mrs Bruce	Mr Caplestone
Mrs Fennel	Mr Price
Mr F B M Raoff	Lt J G E Templer
Mr Hamid Ali Khan	Mr D J Smith
Mr Sahib Ali Khan	Mr J Matthews
Mrs Matchin and 4 children	Mr Sylvester
	Mrs Tollemache
	Major-Genl. Sir C J S Gough

For Brindisi.

Mr E F Handcock	Col Rutherford
Mr G F Handcock	Col and Mrs Smythe
Dr and Mrs Kernott	Sir H Prendergast, V C
Col Simpson	Mr and Mrs Sladen
Mr Dale	Dr W Sabe
Mr J Smalley	Mrs Thompson
Mr H B H Turner	Mr and Mrs P Tarry
Mr W F Handcock	Col J Swinney

For Venice.

Mr and Mrs J W Fordham	Mr and Mrs F W Stevens
Mr and Mrs Glazier	Mr Alfred King

For Suez.

Mr S Mills	Mr McConnell

For Aden—Mr Hajeebhoy Laljee and 2 infants

For Marseilles.

Mr John Griffiths	Mrs Lee-Warner
Mr and Mrs Dunlop and child	Mrs Carnegy
Mr Mahomed Ahmed	Dr G A Maconachie
Dr Hatch	Mrs Maconachie
Mr and Mrs Gallais and infant	Mr Harold R King
Mrs Langley	Mrs W H Wilson
Miss and Master Langley	Mr and Mrs Newton
Mrs Mein	Col J Atkinson
Mrs Spedding	Col Boulderson
Mrs Reynolds and infant	Lt-Col. W J W Muir
Mr and Mrs Campbell	Mr G M Slaughter
Lieut Cooper	Capt J Strachan
Mr Ludlam	Mr Elliott
Mr Ludlam (Jr)	Mr Mallet
Mr Hallett	Mr and Mrs Taurine and child
Mr G V Martin	Mr P W Chapman

The following passengers have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, sailing on the 7th May:—

For London—Mrs. A. F. Beaufort, child, and infant, Mr H. H. Bathe, Mrs Watson and infant, Mr and Mrs Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Miss F. Macfarlane, Mrs Dunkenley and infant, Mr and Mrs Young, Mr and Mrs Heenan, Mr T. H. Campbell, Major and Mrs Grigg and 4 children, Mr Laidlaw, Syad Mohammed Hodi, Mr and Mrs Bemston and 2 children, Miss D White, Major-Genl and Mrs Nicholl, Miss Nicholl, Mrs Kuperman, Major P. W. Jeffreys, Mrs East and child, Mr Pemberton and Lieut C. D. Agwlar.

For Brindisi—Mr H. W. Jones, Rev. A. W. K. Quinlan, Dr J. Burgess, Mr W. F. Handcock, Col. Boulderson, Rev A. Quinlan, Mrs E. Anderson, Mrs Gainbler, Mr A. S. Bicknett, Mr R. D. Bayley, Mr H. E. Watson, Mrs Loch, Capt James, Miss Guthrie, Mr Caleb H. Angus, Mr J. Smalley, Bgdr-Genl Gib, Mr Joseph Dawson, Dr Baithbridge, Mr C. Yetharajooloo Naidoo, Mr V. Venagopd Chetty, Mr J. Smalley, Mr and Mrs C. A. Winter, Mr Dyer, Mr J. J. O'Brien, Mr J. Farrent, Mr C. W. O'Brien, Mr A. L. P. Tucker, C.S, Mr Younghusband and Mr Scratchley.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs Galloway, Dr Burthslomemy, Mr R. Woolley and Mr Chas Scholuin.

By the s. s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, sailing on the 14th May:—

For London—Mr and Mrs Louis Penny, Mr J. L. Macpherson and Mr W. Duthait.

For Venice—Mr J. A. Garstin.

For Brindisi—Mr E. Grant and Mrs Jefferson.

By the s. s. Thames, W. A. Seaton, sailing on the 21st May.

For Marseilles—Mr J. G. Smith.

For Venice—Mrs Conran, Miss Nugent, Mr W. M. Macaulay, Mr H. G. Dunbell, and Mr and Mrs John Nugent.

For Brindisi—Mrs Kleinknecht, Miss Todd Nantor, Col and Mrs Mander, Mr W. A. Wilcock, Mrs Tendall Charles, Col and Mrs Jacob, Mr F. G. Berkeley, and Mrs Quarrell.

For London—Mrs Harlock Pritchard, Mr J. Black, Mr F. White, Mr and Mrs Single, Mr Rahman, Mr Moore, Mr and Mrs Steven, and Col and Mrs Drummond, 2 children and maid.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The first batch of the troops told off for service in Upper Burma sailed yesterday for Rangoon by the Government hired transport Nerbudda. The troops consist of the 25th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, who came down in the morning by two special trains from Poona. The smart and plucky appearance of the men was calculated to impress very favourably those who had assembled at the Sassoon Dock to witness the embarkation. Brigadier-General Heathcote was among those who were present to bid a hearty good-bye to the regiment. There is no doubt that the troops will give a good account of the dacoits who still infest the newly-conquered territory, and will do their share of work, as well as any other regiment, in stamping out rebellion and hastening the era of peace and prosperity which will accompany the new *regime*. The cheerfulness with which they contemplated the prospect of crossing the water, was mingled with sorrow in the case of those whose wives and children had followed them to the place of embarkation to take an affectionate farewell of their bread-winners. The regiment appears to have been very popular in Poona, where many of its friends had attended at the railway station to wish them a happy voyage and a safe return. The embarkation from the Sassoon Dock being a very quiet affair, there was, of course, nothing like a large gathering of spectators. But those who were present made up by the warmth of their feeling what they wanted in numbers, and the lusty cheers which they raised were evidently very keenly appreciated by the men. The troops consist of 8 European commissioned officers, 16 native officers, 613 rank and file, and 54 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Col. Pemberton, Major Price, Captain Grant, Lieutenants Colomb, French, Baugh, and Carnegy, and Surgeon-Major Barren. Major D. Auchinleck, of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, also accompanied the forces.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Mr. Fleming Norton, one of the most versatile of entertainers, will give a performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening. He is on his way to England after an absence of nearly three years, which time has been chiefly spent in a tour throughout Australia and New Zealand, where Mr. Norton won as much favour from the colonists as he had previously been voted at home. Mr Norton's programme comprises twenty-five impersonations and songs, and is distinguished by its perfect variety, broad range of mimicry, and general cheeriness and good-humour. Before leaving England Mr. Norton had the honour of giving a selection from his picnic portraits before the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of a birthday celebratiou at Sandringham. He will give three performances in Bombay.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL AND ITS NEW MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me, through your columns, to suggest how best the important trust made over by Government to the Municipality can be discharged. The task primarily devolves on the Corporation it is true, but the local medical graduates and practitioners also have an indirect responsibility, and any failure on the part of either body will entail a serious forfeit, inasmuch as it will be held to establish our unfitness for the independent discharge of a public trust. The way, however, in which a discussion on the subject has been started by the graduate class is not promising. On the contrary, it is calculated to lead to that unseemly scramble for posts between different individuals and sections of the community, which is a sure precursor of confusion and disastrous failure. The Medical Department will, of course, keep a vigilant eye on the course of events and conduct of the hospital under the new management, and all the better will it thereby serve the public interests and welfare of the poor patients; but this ought to render clearer the serious responsibility of the Corporation and the non-official medical profession in the matter.

The safest and the wisest course to follow, it seems to me, is for the Corporation to appoint a *permanent* Board to supervise the affairs of the hospital on the present lines, with the modifications which economy and efficiency render desirable, and this should be the first point for consideration and discussion, and not what shall be the establishment and what the emoluments to the posts. The members of the Board should be selected one from each of the sections of the community, and vacancies by death, resignation, &c., should be filled up by the Corporation on the same principle as the first nominations, and the entire conduct of the institution, including appointments, should be made over to the Board, subject to the general control of the Corporation. Such an arrangement would avoid many a pitfall and difficulty. No mistake would be more serious than to have a shifting committee of the Corporation, every general election, nor ought the authority to be delegated to the Commissioner or Health Officer, but a permanent Board would combine efficiency with popularity, which ought to distinguish the conduct of the hospital as a municipal institution.

April 29. CITIZEN.

ADDRESS TO THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

His Highness, Gohel Shree Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, was presented with an address by the members of the Jain Association of India, yesterday evening, at the residence of Mr. Premchund Roychund, in Byculla. A very large number of the Jain community attended to see the ceremony, and Mr. Premchund's house and compound were decorated with flags, and a native band was in attendance. The Maharaja arrived in a carriage drawn by four horses, and was attended by two outriders.

Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund after the Rajah had been seated, explained, in a few remarks, the aims and objects of the Association.

The following address was then read by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund:—

May it please your Highness,—We, the members of the Jain Association of India, avail ourselves of the opportunity which your Highness's visit to Bombay affords us, of waiting upon your Highness with the expression of our heartfelt congratulations on your recent installation. The auspicious event, while it has given to your Highness's subject a enlightened ruler, with the certain prospect of the blessings of security and peace which only an enlightened ruler can confer, has at the same time been the means of finally settling a vexed question and of restoring cordiality between the Shrawak community and your Highness's Darbar. Myriads of visitors to the Shatrunjaya Hill will no longer remember the inconveniences and annoyances of past years, except with deep and abiding gratitude for the benevolent interposition which has happily made such inconveniences and annoyances impossible in the future (cheers). To your enlightened ideas we owe our present security from molestation, and those very ideas are our guarantee that the same security shall be continued for ever (cheers). We had with satisfaction the proposed railway extension, which your Highness has been pleased to sanction, and which, by connecting your territory with the rest of India, cannot fail to be mutually beneficial (cheers.) Not to weary your Highness with these, we would only beg leave to solicit your Highness's attention to the urgent necessity of building a number of Dharmashalas in different parts of your Highness's territory, as so many resting places for the large number of pilgrims who annually pass through it. The want of these Dharmashalas has been long felt, and we feel sure that we have only to mention it, to be promptly and efficiently supplied under your Highness's orders. Enjoying, as your Highness does, the fruits of a liberal education it is hardly necessary to indicate to your Highness the desirability of sowing the seeds of education broadcast through the land, as the only efficient means of securing permanency for the civilizing measures which your Highness is engaged in introducing for the benefit of the masses, and which the masses themselves must help to rear and support (cheers). Your Highness does not need to be told that in a country where education is cheap and popular, all those minor inconveniences to which we need only allude here in passing, may be safely left to remedy themselves (cheers). In conclusion, we may be permitted to hope that your Highness may have a long and prosperous career, and that measures of still greater usefulness than those already initiated may owe their existence to your Highness's wisdom and foresight (cheers).—We beg to remain, &c., &c.

After the address was presented to the Thakore Saheb, he said, speaking in very good English:—I feel deeply gratified for the kind welcome you have given me in Bombay. I thank you for your kind congratulations. (Cheers.) I cannot say more now than that I have given proof of my desire to treat the Shrawak community not only fairly but generously. (Cheers.) And I trust in future the good relationship lately established between us will remain uninterrupted. Whatever inconveniences and grievances you may have will receive from me all the consideration and help they deserve. (Cheers.) The members of the community who represented you in the recent negotiations in Palitana know well with what views I have made the settlement. I must not conceal from you that it has cost me no small sacrifice, but I feel sure that the Shrawak community will behave towards the Durbar in the same spirit in which I have acted towards you, and the result will be mutually satisfactory and beneficial to all. (Loud cheers.)

The Thakore Saheb was then literally loaded with garlands of flowers and his party were similarly adorned, besides being well sprinkled with rose-water. Some verses having being sung in praise of the ruler of Palitana and his State, the ceremony concluded.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

RS. 13,000 DAMAGES.

At the Allahabad High Court before Mr. Douglas Straight, Acting Chief Judge, the divorce suit of Wingrove *vs.* Wingrove and McPherson is being heard. The petitioner, Mr. Arthur Clement Wingrove, prays for a dissolution of his marriage, with Mrs. Blanche Elizabeth Mary Wingrove, on the ground of her having committed adultery with the co-respondent, Colonel Cecil McPherson, commanding the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, now stationed at Lucknow. The hearing commenced on the 26th instant, when Mr. W. M. Colvin, with whom was Mr. A. Strachey, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Howard for the respondent; and Mr. Hill for the co-respondent.

The petition filed by Mr. Wingrove set forth that he was married to Blanche Elizabeth Mary Wingrove, then Blanche Elizabeth Mary Sharpe, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on the 13th February 1880. That from his marriage your petitioner when in India lived and cohabited with his said wife at Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, and that during the marriage the following issues have been born, *viz.*, two children (a boy and a girl), both surviving, aged respectively two and four years. That on or about the 13th day of May 1883 the petitioner's wife went to England, but returned to Jubbulpore on or about the 16th of December 1884. That from about the commencement of December 1882 till the month of February 1885, Cecil MacPherson, the co-respondent, was quartered with the regiment at Jubbulpore and frequently visited petitioner's house, and was on very friendly terms with the petitioner and his wife, and that on divers occasions between the said early part of December 1882 and the said 13th day of May 1883, and from or about the said 16th day of December 1884 to the said month of 1885, the dates and occasions of which are unknown to your petitioner, the said Cecil MacPherson committed adultery with the said Blanche Elizabeth Mary Wingrove at Jubbulpore and at the Marble Rocks near Jubbulpore.

The petitioner further alleged that adultery had been committed between the respondent and co-respondent at the Albion Hotel, Naini Tal, at Bombay, at Cawnpore, and on other occasions, dissolution of marriage was therefore claimed with Rs. 20,000 damages against the co-respondent.

Mr. Hill, on behalf of the co-respondent and with the permission of the Court, was permitted to plead three points in regard to the damages:—(1). That the petitioner had by his own conduct disentitled himself to damages. (2). That the petitioner had condoned adultery so far as the question of damages was concerned. (3). That the damages prayed for were excessive, and that it was desired to claim as a set-off a pro-note for Rs. 10,000, together with interest, which is in possession of the co-respondent.

The learned counsel for the petitioner said that with regard to adultery having been committed there was no defence; and that his learned friend the counsel for the co-respondent and he (Mr. Colvin) had come to an agreement as to the amount of damages which would be accepted by the petitioner; but that out of pure matter of form it was necessary that the co-respondent should be communicated with by telegraph first on the subject of Mr. Hill before the sum agreed upon was mentioned. His Lordship then framed the following issues on the case:—(1) Did the respondent commit adultery with the co-respondent at Jubbulpore in 1882 and 1883, at Naini Tal in 1885, at the Cumballa Hotel in Bombay in 1885 and 1886, and at the Empress Hotel in Cawnpore in 1886? (2) Did the petitioner connive at the commisson of such adultery, or is the present suit instituted by him in collusion with the respondent or co-respondent? (3). What amount of damages is the petitioner entitled to?

Mr. Hill here asked permission to suggest the addition by his Lordship of the words "if any after damages" in issue 3, but his Lordship observed that he would rather not.

Mr. Colvin then addressed the court, giving a history of the circumstances which led up and ultimately culminated in the suit. The facts as given in the learned counsel's address were briefly as follows:—The petitioner is a merchant, who up to lately was carrying on business at Jubbulpore in country produce. He had also been an Agent of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, of Bombay, and acted as such in Jubbulpore. The respondent, whose maiden name was Blanche Elizabeth Mary Sharpe, was married to the petitioner on the 13th February 1880 at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, and from the time of the marriage up to about the 16th May 1883, the petitioner and the respondent had resided and cohabited together at Jubbulpore. Evidence would, the learned counsel said, be given to the effect that the petitioner and respondent had lived happily together up to a few months back; that theirs was in fact a happy marriage. This evidence would be given by Mr. Williams, and the testimony of the servants would also show that up to the time of the commission of adultery the respondent was a woman of modesty and propriety. Letters would also be produced showing that up to the unfortunate period of their married existence the respondent expressed her love and devotion to the petitioner. The first child, the boy Arthur Cecil Harry Sharpe, was born on the 18th June 1881. Next comes the arrival on the scene at Jubbulpore of the co-respondent, Colonel Cecil McPherson. This was either at the end of 1882 or beginning of 1883. Friendly intercourse ensued between the petitioner and the co-respondent, and the former would inform his Lordship that he entertained no suspicion of the latter until circumstances transpired which would be related later. The petitioner and Colonel McPherson struck up a warm friendship, and visits were exchanged frequently at one another's houses. About March 1883 the respondent, finding herself to be *enceinte*, obtained the permission of the petitioner to proceed to England for her confinement, and left Bombay on the 16th May 1883. When at home she resided with her father and mother and sometimes at Brighton. It was there that Ismay, the second child, was born, and the infant had Colonel McPherson as its god-father. From the time the respondent went to England, and she and the co-respondent kept up their intimate friendship with one another, constantly visiting one another, dining together, and racing together; in fact, their tastes coincided. In May 1884 the petitioner went home. He was met with a joyous welcome from the respondent, and lived happily with her the whole time they remained together in England. On the 16th December 1884, the petitioner, the respondent, and their family returned to Bombay. Business matters detained the petitioner in Bombay a few days, so he sent the respondent and the children on ahead to Jubbulpore. Evidence would be forthcoming that on arrival at Jubbulpore the respondent was met by Colonel McPherson and other friends. When his affairs in Bombay had been settled, the petitioner proceeded to, and arrived at Jubbulpore, and the friendship with Colonel McPherson was renewed. From the return to India until February 1885 nothing important occurred, when the Leicestershire Regiment, of which the co-respondent, Colonel Cecil McPherson, was commanding officer, marched into Lucknow; but the petitioner fancied that the respondent showed a marked coldness towards himself. However no suspicions were aroused in his mind. In March 1885 Messrs. Ralli Brothers, of Bombay, found it necessary to contract their business operations, and the petitioner's agency was dispensed with, he having therefore to "shift for himself;" so leaving the respondent and the children at Jubbulpore, he went to Bombay. It was during the petitioner's absence from home this time that Colonel McPherson returned to Jubbulpore, and, as the evidence would show, visited the respondent. On one occasion the respondent and co-respondent drove

true woman I knew in this world, and I am still willing to save your name and reputation by giving you my home and love. Do not cast this aside with out pondering deeply over it. Think it thoroughly over, and see on one side, honour, fair name, the love of your husband and of your children: and on the other, shame, disgrace, remorse, and a blasted life!! Now, all I ask for the present is that you will do nothing in a hurry impetuously, and to allow you full time the bungalow will be left entirely undisturbed for you, so be calm and quiet, and please God you will find rest and peace.

Think of the shock to your father, mother, sister, and all your relations. Think how you will wound your mother's love, the mother only a few months ago you were crying with a parting; how you will in tarnishing your own fair fame unwillingly tarnish the fair fame of those you love and who love you. Think of these things, Blanche, and consider calmly whether for the sake of a man who has committed the most dishonourable crime, and who thereby proves by himself that his pretended love for you is false and untrue, it is worth the great loss you necessarily suffer by forfeiting the love of us all! I will forgive you the wrong you have done me, and will endeavour to make your future life as happy as possible, and neither by word or action recall the fearful trial you have undergone, and Blanche, if I cannot have the love you bore me once again, let me have the comforting knowledge that your true nature burns brightly again, and that the vows you made at the Cathedral in Bombay are still extant, and if you cannot love me you can at least by giving me this information be my wife in the eyes of men and thus save your reputation, mine and your children's. Also, I will forgive you fully and freely and will say no more, leaving your better nature to fight the battle between the wife's love and honour, and a fallen woman's disgrace and shame: and may God in his loving kindness help you in this your hour of need and tribulation to decide aright between honour and shame; and remember this, that though my feelings and love and honour have been wounded deeply, my love and affection for you will be yet strong enough to forgive you and enable me to have you back again. Trusting in time to banish from our memories the painful scenes we have lately passed through. God bless you my darling and keep you.

Your loving husband,
(Sd.) Arthur C. Wingrove.

As this unfortunate and sad affair is unknown as yet, I will arrange to leave this station with you and Cecil for a short time so as to take you from scenes which can be but distasteful to us both.

Mrs. Arthur C. Wingrove, A. C. W.
Jabalpur.

Cumballa Hotel, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1885.

I thank you for your offers of forgiveness, and am more grieved than I can express at the trouble I have caused you, and shall cause to everyone to whom I belong; but I cannot and will not return to you or ever live with you again. There is no disgrace or suffering I would not rather go through, neither will I give up him whom you call "the cause of our estrangement." I know you are behaving very generously, but I feel so deeply in this matter that no arguments you or anyone can urge will alter my determination.

Blanche Wingrove.

A. C. Wingrove, Esq., Jubbulpore, C. P.

No reply was received, and the next letter to the respondent at Bombay, was as follows:—

Jabalpore, 6th November, 1885.

My Dear Wife,—I hope by the time this reaches you, you will all be safely at your journey's end and comfortably settled at the Hotel with Harry. I sincerely hope, my darling, that this change of scene and surrounding will do you good and restore to you your peace of mind and health, and that soon I shall hear that this is accomplished. You know, Blanche, that notwithstanding the terrible troubles of the past month, I love you still as dearly as the day when you gave me your hand. And over the awful confession you made to me, and which I still cannot really believe have not lost my love for you any the less. Notwithstanding these terrible confessions you have made to me and by which you seek to alienate my affection from you, by saying you have not been a faithful wife to me, and have been untrue to me for *sometime* past, and that Ismay is not my child,—I tell you now again, as I have told many times before, that I still love you dearly, and that whenever you wish to bring your visit to Bombay to a close, you will find me as ready as ever to welcome you back to your home again and to receive you as my honoured and dearly-loved wife and my darling. I must close for to-day, and with fondest love and kisses to you, Ismay, and Cecil, and hoping to hear soon from you.

Believe always,
Your loving husband,
(Sd.) Arthur C. Wingrove.

The following was the reply:—

Cumballa Hotel, Bombay, November 11th, 1885.

I have delayed answering your letter for two days not because I wanted time to consider what kind of an answer it should have, but so that you may see I am not answering without giving myself time for cool reflection. You say you "hope the change of scene and surrounding" will do me good and restore my health and peace of mind, by which of course you mean that you hope I shall ask you to forgive me what has happened and go back to you. This I will never, never do. Nothing shall ever induce me to live with you again. I have told you I hate you as my husband, and the expression was not exaggerated. My dislike to you is not a sudden caprice and existed (I solemnly declare) long before I knew Colonel McPherson; has in fact been growing stronger and stronger ever since you married me. Until at last (I suppose) it has reached a climax. I know you have a ridiculous idea that the awful confessions you allude to in your letter were due to hysteria. I am not an hysterical subject, at least only in moments of extreme agitation. And as far as my health goes, I never was better than when I came down from Naini Tal last month. I repeat what I told you before, that I have been untrue to you, and that Ismay is not your child but Colonel McPherson's. After this you will surely not wish me to come back to you? I know I have no right to ask a favour of you, but you once said you had been happy since our marriage, if I had not. If this is true, I implore you grant me one favour—I have been told that you have the power to prosecute Colonel McPherson criminally (even if you do not divorce me) which would mean imprisonment. This can only be done in this wretched country; and the idea that I had been the cause of such a fearful thing happening to him, would be greater agony than I could bear. I have suffered as it is (more than I can tell) and do and shall let this my punishment be sufficient. It is not my fault that I cannot love you.

A. C. Wingrove, Esq, Jabalpore, C. P. } (Sd.) Blanche Wingrove.

In the meanwhile the petitioner had again written to his wife as follows:—

Jabalpore, C. P. 12th November, 1885.

My dear wife,—You will have been in Bombay a week by the time it reaches you, and I hope and trust the change has done you good in all ways.

I must, however, now write and put plainly before you the position I am in, but before going into details, I beg you to consider this letter most thoroughly and carefully, and before finally replying to me, to pray for strength to come to the right determination on this unhappy affair.

I have already said how ready I am to forgive and forget all the unhappy past, provided you on your part will give up entirely and for ever the cause of our estrangement and will be to me again the dear loving wife you were formerly,—and this I now repeat, and if you will only do this, not alone for my sake, but also for your own and your families and the children's sakes—I can but repeat my promise that I will receive you again as my dearly loved and honoured wife. I cannot do or say more than this, and I beg and implore you to think this over deeply, and think of the misery and unhappiness you are causing? Think of the frightful blow it will be to your dear mother, your father, your sisters, and your brothers; and try, for God's sake, try and cast off this unhappy passion ere it is too late.

I do not ask you to come back to this place, as I know and can understand from my own feeling that its memories cannot be pleasant to you, but I ask you to go to your mother's house at home for a few months so that the complete change may restore you to your real true self again. If you do not wish to do this, stay with your brother in Bombay until I can arrange a new home for us all, away from here (as this place is very hateful to me now.) But I must tell you, as it is but right that you should know, that my business affairs have turned out so unfortunately lately that it is quite impossible for me to keep up two homes, and that my present intention is to close up my business here as speedily as possible, and then to make a fresh start in life again in a new field. But if you will give up this unhappy passion, and be my true wife again, you have but to drop me a line and I will come to Bombay as soon as possible, and then arrange with you our plans.

Now it rests with yourself to decide, and I pray God that you will come to the one and only right decision, which is to try to become to me again my true wife: and I must add that failing this, I shall be forced for the sake of my family and myself, to take steps to have a divorce pronounced between us. God grant, Blanche, that you will not force me to this awful step, but that yet whilst there is time you will let your own true nature assert itself and save us both from this disgrace. To-day the enclosed letters from home have come and as the handwriting on the envelope is your father's, I opened it and found inside a letter from him to me together with one from your dear mother to you. I send them both on to you and hope that the love and kindness therein expressed towards us both may find some echo in your heart.

And now, my dear wife, I will close this letter trusting that God Almighty in his great kindness will lift from your eyes the veil which is now blinding them, and that by His blessing we may both be spared to spend many happy years on earth together yet with our dear children. And anxiously waiting to hear from you,

Believe me to be still,
Your loving husband,
(Sd.) Arthur C. Wingrove.

The reply was as follows:—

Many thanks for sending Cecil. I wish I could do anything to make you less unhappy, but it is impossible. I could ever live with you again. Though I have said some very hard things to you, it is my chief trouble that I am the cause of so much suffering to you. I have nothing to forgive at least in comparison, but I cannot retrace the steps I have taken, and nothing can persuade me to alter my plans.

Blanche.

A. C. Wingrove, Esq.

The petitioner wrote as follows to the co-respondent shortly after the denoument:—

Pachmari, 19th October 1885.

Colonel C. McPherson, Lucknow.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of 14th instant (? 15th) has reached me together with one addressed to my wife, and which has been duly handed to her intact replying to your above. I now write to say that as my wife has elected to follow the paths of duty and honour, I call upon you to carry out your promise to refrain entirely from all correspondence either directly or indirectly with her, and should we at any time be in the same place together, that you will abstain from meeting her; as in your letter under reply you write you "will refrain from all communications with her." I trust you, as a gentleman, to do so, and as regards her being happier with me in the future than I now learn with much sorrow she has been in the past, it will be my duty to endeavour to make her so, and if you truly have the esteem you profess for her you will see how you will more effectually insure her happiness by encouraging her to do her duty than by the reverse. As for myself I regret that our intimacy must now cease, and as regards the pecuniary obligations I am under to you, I shall on my return to Jubbalpore take steps to immediately liquidate them. I enclose a letter to you from my wife, but you will please distinctly understand that this is the *last* one I can permit her to address to you, and that I am forwarding it only on the condition that you do not reply thereto, and of this she knows.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur C. Wingrove.

The following was Colonel McPherson's reply:—

Dilkusha, Lucknow, 22nd October, 1885.

My Dear Wingrove,—I cannot reply to your good and kind letter of the 19th received this morning in the formal and stiff way of Dear Sir, though I know and feel all offers of renewed friendship ought first to come from you. Yet I must write as I feel. Your wife in her letter to me received also this morning tells me that you have consented to my seeing my god-child Ismay at any time I may wish by writing to you. I thank you for that with all my heart and soul, for I love her very very much, and you may never need fear my being the disturber of your peace again. There are three favours I wish to ask of you: first that you will not trouble to liquidate our pecuniary matters until the proper termination of your agreement, viz., April 1887; second, that you will not return the Dido, and third, that you will allow me to send back the jewellery I gave to your wife as birth-day present. At the same time if she feels scrupulous about receiving them, please favour me by keeping them in safe custody for Ismay, until such time as she may be old enough to wear them. I thank goodness that she (Ismay) was sent away from here in time to escape dengue fever, for the night before she left I was attacked severely and acutely with it, and have been in bed ever since. Am a perfect cripple and the pain in all my joints, especially wrists and ankles, excruciating; it is most catching, and although not dangerous to grown up people, yet with children it is generally fatal. I am in too much pain to write any more, but again begging you to grant me the aforementioned favors, I subscribe myself what I always wish to be,

Sincerely yours,
Colonel McPherson.

P.S.—At your request I have not replied to your wife's letter, but will you please convey to her my very best thanks for it.

A. C. Winorgve, Esq.. } C. Mc. P.
Central Provinces, Jubbulpore. }

When the Court rose, the petitioner's examination-in-chief had not been completed, and the case was adjourned to the next day.

The Acting Chief Judge has granted the decree prayed for, and awarded Rs. 13,000 damages against the co-respondent.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, April 29.)

Military Department.

The services of Surgns J B Eaton, MB, and A F Sargent, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept.

Subject to H M's approval, Bde-Surgn C Joynt, MD, is placed on the Retired List from the 25th April 1886 on a pension of £550 per annum.

The services of Surgn A Milne, MB., I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut R W Nicholson, of the 19th Hussars, Offig Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bo Lancers, 29th Jan. 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major C J A Yates, Genl List, Infy; Surgn-Major B C Keelan, I M S; and Col J R Strutt, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col R A C Hunt, Infantry, one year and two days, private affairs; Lieut-Genl C J Merriman, C S I, R E, seven months, private affairs: Major W I LeBreton, S C, six months, medical certificate; Lieut-Col J Withers, S C, six months, medical certificate; Lieut-Col H N Reeves, S C, six months, medical certificate; and Major J M Heath, S C, three months, medical certificate.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Licenses to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, No. XV of 1872, are hereby granted to the undermentioned Missionaries and Native Pastors:—The Rev B Luthi, residing at Bettigeri, taluka Gadag; the Rev J Waidelich, residing at Hubli, taluka Hubli; the Rev Lot Heri, residing at Dharwar; the Rev Soloman Bhaskar, residing at Bettigeri taluka Gadag; and the Rev Soloman Dewada, residing at Hubli.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev F L Sharpin, M A, Actg Archdeacon and Commissary, to officiate as Chaplain of Satara with Mahabaleshwar; the Rev C U Badham, B A, to do general duty at the Presidency until the departure of the Rev H N Midwinter, M A, on privilege leave, *vide* Notifications Nos 13 and 17, dated 31st March and 12th April 1886, respectively; and the Rev E J Bowen, MA, Chaplain of Baroda, to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Capt W B Ferris, 2nd-in-Com, Kolhapur Infy Corps, has been appointed to act as Second Assist to the Political Agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Lieut-Col H L Nutt, or until further orders.

Mr F C O Beaman, C S, is appointed to be Special Settlement Officer for the settlement of cases between H H the Gaikwar of Baroda and the Mahi Kantha Bhayads vice Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, transferred.

Mr L Prendergast Walsh, Asst Resident at Berbera, is allowed privilege leave for two months and nineteen days from the 20th June 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormusji and Lieut G E Hyde Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Political Agent, Halar Prant, on the 13th April 1886.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Shrinivas Laxaman is appointed to be a Special Magte and is invested with the powers of a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Dharwar.

A'zam Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Vagra in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Broach.

Messrs. H. J. Miles and W. Wordsworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt, H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, on the 17th inst.

Mr. J. J. Heaton received charge of the Assist Judge's Court at Ahmedabad on the 13th inst.

A'zam Waman Balkrishna, Head Karkun of taluka Jamnar in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Khandesh.

A'zam Janardan Ballal Behere, Head Karkun of taluka Dapoli in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Ratnagiri.

Educational Department.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. J B Modak, Head Master, Thana, High School, by Govt Notification No 463, dated the 18th March 1886, is cancelled.

Mr R D Sethna, BA, LLB, assumed charge of his appointment as Actg Perry Professor of Jurisprudence at the Govt Law School on the 29th ult.

Mr E Greenwood, Teacher of Elementary Drawing School in the Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy School of Art, is appointed to act as Supt of the School, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr J Griffiths, or until further orders.

Revenue Department.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, C. S., on special duty, is allowed furlough for six months from the 14th May 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Lackhsman Ballal Oke to act till further orders as Sub-Assist Consr of Forests, North Thana, with effect from 22nd Dec last.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H Maiwaring to act as Depy Consrvr of Forests, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr Fagan or till further orders: Mr W G Clabby to act till further orders as Assist Consvr of Forest in West Khandesh with effect from the date of Mr Maiwaring's departure.

Mr G M Ryan, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, third grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr L W Seymour, Assist Supt, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

General Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn J B Eaton, MB, to act as Assist Surgn, David Sassoon Hospital, and Assist to the Civil Surgn, Poona, during the absence of Surgn-Major G A Maconachie M D, C M, or until further orders.

Surgeon A F Sargent to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence of Surgeon H W B Boyd, L R C S, L K & Q C P, L M K & Q C P, F R C S, M K & Q C P, or until further orders.

Asst Surgeon Ganesh Ramchandra Desai, L M, Super of Vaccination, Pres Circle, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Asst Surgeon Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, L M, to act as Supt of Vaccination, Pres Circle, during the absence of Assist Surgeon Ganesh Ramchandra Desai, L M, or until further orders.

Assist Surgn C M Rodrigues is placed on general duty, Bombay, and attached to the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Bhikhaji Unwala, L M & S, is placed on general duty, Bombay, and attached to the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Mr. Kasinath Mahadeo Thatte delivered over and Mr. Sitaram Damodar received charge of the office of the Dist Dep Coll in charge Bhiwndi, Váda and Shábápur Talukas of the Thána Dist on the 14th inst.

Rão Bahadur Janardan Ballal Bapat, Depty Coll in charge Huzur Accts, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 1st May 1886 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Venkaji Balvant Lakdi, probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdar, is confirmed in that grade.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

Few cases fresh Edam and Gonda cheese.
10 cases English Lager beer,
A deck of China flower vases, plates, bowls, &c., of various patterns.
6 cases of Pomard, Volnay, Chablis and Chambertine.
2 cases Egyptian cigarettes and cherry wood pipes.
An assortment of K. O. cooking stoves of best maker and of latest pattern.
12 water filters,
1 second-hand traveller's lamp in tin case.
1 barometer,
1 semi-grand piano.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th April, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of valuable Arab Horses at Bhendy Bazaar Stable of Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal (an Insolvent.)

On MONDAY, the 3rd May 1886, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above stable, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal, a dealer and broker of Arab Horses, now an Insolvent, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Taleb bin Alee-Baba, consisting, of 7 young Arab horses (1 chestnut, 2 bay, 1 iron grey, and 3 grey.)

NOTICE.

The sale of immoveable property at Parel, advertised to be sold on the 29th instant in suit No. 518 of 1885, Dhuramsi Canjee The Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, has been postponed to Thursday, the 6th May 1886, on the premises at 4 p. m.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Sweet-toned Schiedmayer and Soehne's Square Piano, also one light Pony Dog-Cart with fast Polo Pony.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th April, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewjee.
200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 61, Haines Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of T. Bulkley, Esq., Engineer. The same comprises:—Cut-glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle stand, butter pot, liquor stand, biscuit box, tea pot, spoons and forks, cake plate, breakfast cruet, candlesticks, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe on stand, tea cady, conversation couches, drawing room, pier, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, round teapoys with marble tops, chiffonier, toilet and hatstands, corner whatnots, ornament stand with book case, drawing room, easy, low, rocking, office and mulet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, single and double iron bedstead, baby's cot, wardrobe, clothes press, chests of drawers, dressing glasses, handsome double door almyra, double screen, handsome Brussels and Cumbay carpets, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging duplex lamps, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c.
The above is on view.

SALE OF TIME PIECES, CLOCKS SODAWATER AND LEMONADE CORKS AND BROWN PAPER.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.
15 cases time-pieces.
17 cases clocks.
31 bags sodawater and lemonade corks.
10 bales brown paper.
A deposit of Rs. 25 will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases nansooks.
5 bales grey drills.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s.s. Westbourne.

F T A N & Co.) 1-10—10 cases silvered plate glass.

An invoice of Bohemian glassware, consisting of coffee cups and saucers, rosewater bottles and stands, flower vases, decanters, butter pots, sugar pots, candlesticks, &c.
1 Camera and 1 Lense (portrait) size 13 by 13, by A. Rose.
1 set of 6 waterhouse diaphrams in morocco case, 2 double slides, 9 internal frames, 2 glass focussing screens and 1 brass key.

Ex. s. s Rome.

10 cases fresh Australian assorted biscuits in large and small tins from Robert Stewart, Melbourne.

By order of Ardaseer Eduljee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ardaseer Cawasjee Joga,
414 ruby and emerald rings.
2 ruby and brilliant rings.
5 diamond and emerald earrings.
1 Hindoo turban with gold end.
1 gold embroidered scarf.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome light victoria.
1 Do. strong landau.
1 Do. light mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may by offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th May, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.
100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE BY AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, Marine-street, Fort, Bombay, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, an invoice of 50 dozens of first-class watches, assorted as per description hereafter.

12	doz	hunting silver ¾ plate cylinder	watches
11½	do.	do. patent lever	do.
3	do.	do. rem. keyless cylinder	do.
3½	do.	do. keyless cylinder	do.
1	do.	open-faced silver, keyless lever 2	calender watches.
1	do.	do. do. cylinder	do.
1	do.	hunting silver, keyless lever	do.
1	do.	silverine ¾ plate cylinder	do.
½	do.	open-faced keyless cylinder, bronze	do.
1	do.	do. do. silverine	do.
3	do.	nickel silver keyless cylinder	do.
8½	do.	hunting do. patent lever	do.
7½	do.	open-faced do. do.	do.
2½	do.	do. do. gold gilt cylinder	do.
1	do.	do. do. silver gilt do.	do.
2½	do.	do. do. do.	do.
4½	do.	do. richly carved cases do.	do.
3	do.	hunting do. ¾ plate plain cases	cylinder watches.
1	do.	keyless roulette game	watches.
7	do.	open-faced nickel silver keyless cylinder	do.
4	only	silver keyless chateline enamalled cylinder	do.
4	nickel	silver do. do.	do.
3	samples	of open-faced nickel silver keyless patent lever 24 hours dial watches.	

N. B.—ALL these watches are in first class condition and each box containing 6 watches of the same kind will be sold separately to suit purchasers. They will be disposed of by order of the manufacturers at less than half the cost prices at the risk of the consignees.
The sale will begin at 2 p.m. sharp.

SALE OF INDIGO.

On SATURDAY, the 8th May, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Barbhaya Moholla, on the ground floor of the house of Vunmalee Jeewa, by order and in the warehouse of Savuldas Sadhoosing and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim Abdool Cadur.
11 cases indigo.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, at 5 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. T Drewet and on account of the concerned, the following cotton press machinery which is now lying at Munmar about 200 yards from the railway station:—One high pressure horizontal engine, 12 inches in cylinder; 1 pair of old cotton presses; 1 old water tank with upright standard; 1 lot of scraps; 3 split pulleys; 12 safety stop brackets; 10 old bevil wheels; 2 new bevil wheels; 1 C. I. beam; old broken releasing door wheel; 1 incomplete extractor; 1 shaft 4" by 3"; 32 flanged pulleys, 22" by 5"; 1 half 13" die; 4 old lashing flats, old press; cases, 1 shaft, 5½ by 10; 2 old bottom followers; 1 containing 5 pumps, and some brasses and valves.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th days of May, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.
The property will be on view from MONDAY, the 26th instant, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th April, 1886.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds, and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, an Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., Pharmaciens de 1re Classe, Paris.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

Dusart's Syrup and Wine of inestimable benefit to Convalescents, Old or Weakly People; and Rickety Children find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

Dusart's Syrup and Wine are the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth. Dusart's Syrup arrests Diarrhœa in Children, and is well adapted to Mothers while Suckling and during Pregnancy

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

Chapoteaut's Wine nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active Pepsine and Peptone or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of Chapoteaut's Peptone Wine are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the Stomach, Liver, and Intestines, and for Indigestion, Distaste for Food, Anæmia, Consumption Diabetes, Dysentery, Fevers; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from Tumours, Cancerous Affections, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The Active Curative Principles
extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

Pelletier

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS
PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver Complaints,
Sick Headaches,	Dispepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated Blood.
Gastralgia,	Eruptions,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from
THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. and any Chemist in Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8	to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Travelling Suits	25 0	to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0	to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	20 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0	to 50 0	Eider Down Pillows	8 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4	English Feather Pillows	8 8
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs.	2-8 to 8 8
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	,,	8 0	China Grass Slippers from Re.	1-0 to 1 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0	White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	20 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap per Packet	1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0	Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8	Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8	Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
8 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 019,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Harnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.	Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
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AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
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N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ..	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on pplication to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greates importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

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Tannah*	Dongergaum	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
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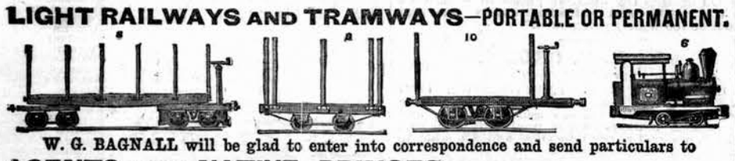

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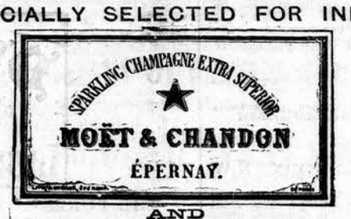

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